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CELEBRATION

OF THE

NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

IN

[illegible]

JULY 5th, 1875.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

PHILADELPHIA:
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, [illegible] SANSOM STREET.
1875.

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IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA,

July 5th, 1875.

1876.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Centennial Board of Finance.

PRESIDENT.

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

FREDERICK FRALEY.

OFFICE, 924 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA
MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The reservation in the Park exclusively for exhibition purposes lies along the western border of the river, and embraces 236 acres; the ground rises a hundred feet above the river, and extends in a plain to the hill sides along its western border. The buildings are located mainly in a group, separated by convenient distances. From George's Hill, where they are seen to great advantage, extend the now nearly completed Machinery Hall, and beyond the long glass and iron walls of the Main Exhibition Building—together, four thousand feet in an almost continuous line. South of the Machinery Hall, the completed structure for the offices of the Board of Finance. Intermediate between the two great buildings will be the jury rooms of the Commission. Northward, and midway of the great Exhibition Building, stands the National Memorial, in which will be placed the art exhibits of the Exhibition—its granite walls already crowned with its iron dome and colossal figure of Columbia. Northward still, and beyond a ravine shadowed by lofty forest trees, bold and clear in the sunlight, the Conservatory rises, overlooking the green meadows and the Schuylkill river. Still beyond, and separated by a second ravine, near a grove of cedars, in harmony with its Gothic character, is located the building for Agriculture. The space lying between the Machinery Hall, the Conservatory and the foot of the hill, is laid out as the garden of the Exhibition. This garden displays in its arrangement two leading features: the first, an avenue—Fountain Avenue, extending from the Conservatory to the foot of the hill, intersected by a Park drive—Belmont Avenue. The four blocks or angles formed by this intersection are arranged as follows: the block embraced by the hill, Belmont Avenue and Fountain Avenue, is to be occupied by the buildings for the various States, the British, and other buildings for foreign Commissioners and the United States Government. The block bounded by Fountain Avenue and Machinery Hall displays as its distinctive feature an artificial lake. Beyond the Park drive, on the north side of Fountain Avenue, is erecting the building for the Woman's Department; and south of the Fountain Avenue, and east of Belmont Avenue, the building of the Japanese Commission. The statuary for the National demonstration has two leading features here—the Centennial Fountain, on Fountain Avenue, near the foot of the hill, and the Columbus Monument, near the intersection of the two avenues. The fountain is the centre of a radius of avenues, the principal two of which are the Fountain Avenue, and a second avenue extending along the north side of the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall to the Art Gallery.

To the Centennial Board of Finance,

International Exhibition, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on the Celebration of July 4th, 1875 (celebrated on the 5th), respectfully report:

We met in the rooms of the Board, No. 904 Walnut street, and at the offices of the Board on the Centennial grounds, on the following days: May 19th, May 23d, May 29th, June 2d, June 9th, June 15th, June 19th, June 23d, June 28th, June 30th, July 3d, and July 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M., on July 9th, July 14th, and July 16th.

Our body as first organized was increased by the addition of the heads of the Bureaus of the Commission; Mr. Hermann J. Schwarzmann, Architect of the National Memorial, and Mr. Henry Pettit, Architect of the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall.

Having ascertained, by reports from our several members at the earlier meetings of the Committee, what features for an appropriate observance of the day could be made available, and the necessary expense which would probably be incurred in their carrying out, the Committee determined upon the general character of the whole celebration; and as soon as reliable sources of revenue for the necessary expenditures were secured, issued the following outline of a Programme for public information:

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES

OF THE

Ninety-Ninth Anniversary of American Independence,

IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA,

July 5th, 1875.

Sunrise—Salute of Artillery, at George's Hill.
8 o'clock—Military Review, at Belmont.
9 o'clock—Ceremonies of the Order of B'nai B'rith.
10 o'clock—Concert of the Pupils of the Grammar Schools, in Machinery Hall.
11 o'clock—Christopher Columbus Monument Association, at intersection of Belmont and Centennial Avenues.
12 o'clock—Breaking Ground for the Agricultural Hall, at Belmont.
2 o'clock—The Humboldt Monument Association, at the Hills.
3 o'clock—Breaking Ground for the Centennial Fountain of the C. T. A. U. of A., at the terminus of Centennial Avenue, near Machinery Hall.
4 o'clock—Chorus and Orchestra, in Machinery Hall.
5 o'clock—Review and Regatta of Schuylkill Navy.
6 o'clock—Balloon Ascension.
8 o'clock—Fireworks.

Sub-Committees were then formed and assigned special duties; as thus constituted the Committee remained without change till the close of the duties of the whole.

Invitations were extended to the Governor of the State to preside over the whole celebration, and to the Commissioner of Agriculture to deliver an oration at the site of the Agricultural Hall, and their acceptances received.

The Mayor and city authorities were notified of the demonstration, and invitations issued to them to participate in and lend the sanction of their presence and approval of this observance of the day.

On consultation with Committees of the Park Commission, the Councils' Committee, and the various societies, we then completed the details of the several ceremonies and issued a second and complete Programme in the following form:

PROGRAMME

OF THE

CEREMONIES

OF THE

NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 5th, 1875.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CELEBRATION.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Ninety-Ninth Anniversary

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

July 5th, 1875.

Mr. John Baird, *Chairman.*

On Military.—Col. Harmanus Neff.

On Music.—Mr. Simon Gratz.

On Transportation.—Capt. Dolphus Torrey, Mr. Alonzo Shotwell.

On Restaurants.—Mr. John Baird, Mr. John L. Shoemaker.

On Ceremonies.—Mr. Charles S. Keyser.

On Decoration.—Mr. Henry Pettit, Capt. John S. Albert, Capt. Joseph Hirst.

On Fireworks.—Mr. John L. Shoemaker.

On Flowers.—Mr. Charles H. Miller.

On Invitations.—Mr. Thomas Cochran, Mr. John L. Shoemaker.

On the Regatta.—Commodore James M. Ferguson.

On Reception.—Capt. Joseph Hirst, Mr. Dorsey Gardner, Mr. Alonzo Shotwell, Mr. Hermann J. Schwarzmann.

On Subscriptions.—Capt. Dolphus Torrey, Mr. Alonzo Shotwell.

On Finance.—Mr. Thomas Cochran, Mr. Clement M. Biddle.

General C. B. Norton, *Secretary.*

SUNRISE.

Artillery Salute at George's Hill.

BY THE KEYSTONE BATTERY.

EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M.

REVIEW AT BELMONT

OF THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNA.

BY MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

FORMATION OF THE DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER, .	COMMANDING DIVISION.
LIEUT. COL. GEORGE H. NORTH, ...	Assistant Adjutant General.
MAJOR JAMES R MULLIKIN, ...	Acting Division Inspector.
MAJOR H. EARNEST GOODMAN, M. D, ...	Acting Division Surgeon.
CAPT. RICHARD R. CAMPION, ...	Acting Division Quartermaster.
CAPT. LOUIS J. LADNER, ...	Aide de Camp.
CAPT. GEORGE P. ELDREDGE, ...	Aide de Camp.
CAPT. R. M. J. REED, Paymaster, 3d Reg't N. G. Pa,	Acting Aide de Camp.
FIRST LIEUT. S. H. MARTIN, 6th Reg't N. G. Pa., .	Acting Aide de Camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

COL. PETER LYLE, 2d Reg't N. G. of Pa., and Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. Vol., Com'g.

CAPTAIN JOHN W BARNES, ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY,	Lieut. A L Snowden, Commanding.
KEYSTONE BATTERY, ...	Capt. S. B. Poulterer, Commanding.
ARTILLERY CORPS WASHINGTON GRAYS, . .	Capt. Louis D. Baugh, Commanding.
WECCACOE LEGION, ...	Capt. John P. Denney, Commanding.
SECOND REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., ...	Lt. Col Harmanus Neff, Commanding.
SIXTH REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., ...	Lt. Col. John Maxwell, Commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

COL. J. F. BALLIER, 3d Reg't N. G. of Pa, and Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. Vol., Com'g.

MAJOR GALLOWAY C. MORRIS, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

BLACK HUSSARS, ...	Capt. Christ'r Kleinz, Commanding.
FIRST REGIMENT N. G. OF PA, ...	Col. R Dale Benson, Commanding.
THIRD REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., ...	Lt Col. Hugh Rodgers, Commanding.
INFANTRY CORPS STATE FENCIBLES, ...	Capt. John W. Ryan, Commanding.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

FOURTH PROVISIONAL BATTALION, ...	Lt Col. R. J. Burr, Commanding.
CADET CORPS GIRARD COLLEGE, ...	Major Henry Oliver, Commanding.

MOVEMENTS.

The Division will form in two lines, the Girard College Cadets on the left of the First Brigade in first line, and the Fourth Provisional Battalion on left of Second Brigade in second line.

After the Review, the Division will march in column of companies north on Belmont Drive to Boom at Avenue; thence to and through Machinery Hall, and there dismiss.

NINE O'CLOCK A. M.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

STATUE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

BY THE I. O. B'NAI BERITH,

REV. GEORGE JACOBS, PRESIDENT.

1. OPENING PRAYER.
2. ADDRESS OF WELCOME, . . By Rev. George Jacobs, President of Grand Lodge.
3. ORATION, ... By Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington.
4. BENEDICTION.

TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

CONCERT

AT MACHINERY HALL,

BY THE PUPILS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PROF. JEAN LOUIS,

Director

MR. THEOBALD HERMANN,

Leader of the Military Band of the Centennial Musical Association.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" (Military Band), ... *Auber.*
2. O Native Land, Peace be to Thee (Schools), ... *Thayer.*
3. March of the Men of Columbia (Schools), ... *arr. Jean Louis.*
4. American National Potpourri (Military Band), ... *arr. Hermann.*
5. Native Land (Schools), ... *Abt.*
6. Hymn to Spring (Schools), ... *Mozart.*
7. Fantasie (Military Band), ... *Stredicke.*
8. Now to the Forest (Schools), ... *Bishop.*
9. Centennial Triumphal March (Military Band), ... *Helfrich.*

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES CENTENNIAL REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.

10. Star Spangled Banner (Schools), ...

ORGANIST, PROF. A. BACHMANN.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

COLUMBUS MONUMENT

BY THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

NUNZIO FINELLI, PRESIDENT.

MUSIC.—Italian National Air, "Stella Confidente."

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, by Chev. Alonzo M. Viti, Vice-Consul of Italy at Philadelphia.

MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore."

ORATION, by John A. Clark, Esq., of Philadelphia, on "The True Relations of Christopher Columbus to the Discovery of America."

MUSIC.—"Lucretia Borgia"

ADDRESS, by Chev. G. F. Secchi de Casali, of New York.

MUSIC.—"Ernani."

CLOSING REMARKS, by the Rev. A. Isoleri, Pastor of the Italian Church, St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Philadelphia.

At the close of the Oration, the President and Officers will descend from the platform and place the Italian and American standards on the site of the monument.

MUSIC BY THE ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI BAND.

PROF. FEDERIGO NAPOLITELLI, LEADER.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

CEREMONIES

OF BREAKING GROUND FOR

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

His Excellency, JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor of Pennsylvania, Presiding.

ANTHEM, by the Centennial Orchestra.

PRAYER, by the Rev. William Newton, Rector of the P. E. Church of the Nativity.

READING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by Prof. Amasa McCoy, of Chicago.

MUSIC.—"Souvenirs of Boston."

BREAKING OF GROUND.

OPENING ADDRESS, by His Excellency, John F. Hartranft.

MUSIC.—"The Greeting to the Stranger."

ADDRESS, by Frederick M. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture.

MUSIC.—"National Airs"

Orchestra: Mr. Simon Hassler, Director.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

DEMONSTRATION

AT THE SITE OF THE

HUMBOLDT MONUMENT,

BY THE CENTENNIAL HUMBOLDT FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION,

GEORGE K. ZEIGLER, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Music and Song—"Star Spangled Banner."
Address in English, by Charles S. Keyser, Esq.
Music and Song—"Der Deutsche Mænnergesang" von Abt.
Address in German, by Dr. G. Kellner.
Music and Song—"Wacht am Rhein."

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

BY THE C. T. A. U. OF AMERICA.

REV. PATRICK BYRNE, PRESIDENT.

1. Music.—"Star Spangled Banner."
2. Introductory Remarks by John H. Campbell, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Arch Diocese of Philadelphia.
3. Music.—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
4. Address by Hon. Jos. R. Chandler.
5. Music.—"Good Luck March."
6. Ceremonies of breaking of ground for the Fountain, and remarks by Dr. Michael O'Hara, Chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Philadelphia Union.
7. Music.—"Hail Columbia."
8. Address by Rev. Jas. O'Reilly, Spiritual Director of the C. T. A. U. of the Arch Diocese of Philadelphia.
9. Music.—"Hail to the Chief."
10. Address by Rev. Patrick Byrne, President of Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.
11. Music.—"Wearing of the Green."

Music by the Holy Family Temperance Band.

After the ceremonies the various societies taking part in these several Demonstrations will pass into Machinery Hall, where ample space will be reserved for those who desire to remain during the Concerts.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

GRAND CONCERT

AT MACHINERY HALL,

BY THE CHORAL COMBINATION AND THE ORCHESTRA OF THE CENTENNIAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

DIRECTORS OF THE CHORUS, ... MESSRS. WILLIAM WOLFSIEFFER and JEAN LOUIS.
DIRECTOR OF THE ORCHESTRA, ... MR SIMON HAMLER.

Introductory Music—American Hymns and National Airs, by the Orchestra.

1. Overture, "Festival" (Orchestra), ... *Leutner.*
2. God Bless Our Native Land (Chorus), ... *Emerick.*
3. March of the Men of Columbia (Chorus), ... *Barnby.*
4. Paraphrase, "Loreley" (Orchestra), ... *Nessler.*
5. Duet, "Good Night, My Love" (Female Chorus), ... *Gebel.*
6. Nation's Song (Chorus), ... *Millard.*
7. March aux flambeaux (Orchestra), ... *Meyerbeer.*
8. Farewell, Beloved Maid (Male Chorus), ... *Kinkel.*
9. The Heavens are Telling (Chorus), ... *Haydn.*
10. Rondo Brilliante (Orchestra), ... *Strauss.*
11. Hail to Thee, Liberty (Chorus), ... *Rossini.*
12. Introduction and Bridal Chorus (Orchestra), ... *Wagner.*
13. Gloria in Excelsis (Chorus), ... *Mozart.*
14. Finale, "William Tell" (Orchestra), ... *Rossini.*

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

REVIEW OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE,

BY COMMODORE JAMES M. FERGUSON,

AIDED BY VICE COMMODORE JOHN HOCKLEY, JR.

Races of six-oared barges from the "Goose Pen" to "Turtle Rock."
Races of four-oared shells over same course, for a silk flag and Centennial stock.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

BALLOON ASCENSION,

BY THE WISE FAMILY,

AT THE GREAT ROCK, NEAR GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

By JOHN WISE (grandson of John Wise), in the "Quaker City."
By LIZZIE LELAND (niece of John Wise), her first lone ascension, in the "Commonwealth."
By JOHN WISE, his 453d ascension, in the "Republic."

HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

FIRE WORKS,

IN THE GRAND PLAZA, FAIRMOUNT.

BY PROF. SAMUEL JACKSON.

1. Flight of Grand Signal and Honorary Rockets, succeeded by a magnificent illumination of green and crimson fires.
2. A Tribute to July 4th, 1776, commencing with a rotating fire of purple and gold, unfolding into a figure decorated with national colors.
3. Star of Columbia, opening with a crimson scroll.
4. Chinese Silver Sun.
5. Tree of Liberty.
6. The Wizard's Wheel, opening with rotating, coruscating fires.
7. Star of Washington, a roseate centre unfolding into a brilliant revolving star.
8. The Soldier's Badge of Honor, beginning with a rotating figure of green, crimson and gold.
9. Pyric Fountain, a hexagon wheel of Palestine, illuminated centre of violet and ruby.
10. A New and Beautiful Figure, dedicated to the National Birthday, changing from a revolving centre of rayonnant and jessamine into a superb figure, in the centre of which will appear the thirteen original stars of the Union.
11. Gem of the Union.
12. Pyric Bouquet.
13. Maltese Cross.
14. Silver Cascade, with revolving globes; opens with a rotating centre of carmine and jessamine.
15. Sun of Freedom.
16. The Persian Rose—one of the most beautiful figures of the pyric art.
17. The Bow of Iris, with a changeable centre of purple and gold.
18. Star of the Union.
19. The National Coat of Arms.
20. A New a Superb Gem of Pyrotechny, dedicated to the Centennial.
21. Allegory of Independence and the Centennial, commencing with a spirited bombardment, at the termination of which will appear America, with her right hand pointing to the old Independence Bell, clutched in the talons of the American Eagle, seen soaring aloft, bearing the starry banner in his beak. America will be flanked right and left respectively by the coats of arms of the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, while beneath the pedestal of the statue will burn out in letters of living flames that ever memorable declaration—"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Illumination of the Centennial grounds, by electric lights on George's Hill and the National Memorial.

Invitations* were extended to citizens of prominence, heads of the leading institutions of science, labor, finance, etc., to the bar, the clergy and the medical professions, military and civic orders, the heads of the various institutions of instruction, and charitable institutions, to representatives of our own and adjoining counties, and in some instances to organizations and individuals outside the State.

It was intended however that the celebration should be only local in its character.

The special objects proposed by the Committee, subject to the leading and essential object, "the appropriate observance of the National Anniversary," were to bring to the public notice the condition and progress of the work of preparation for the Exhibition, to test the facilities for transportation to the grounds, and develop them for the coming year.

In doing this we endeavored to relieve the visitors, as far as possible, from expenditure, making the whole gratuitous for the children of the schools; and arranging for the rest carriage to the grounds as conveniently and at the lowest rates of fare possible; the entire programme for the day being open to every one, and wholly gratuitous.

A large space† in the Machinery Hall was reserved for restaurants, the sale of mineral water and ices encouraged, and supplies of these in adequate quantities provided. All wines and spirituous liquors were excluded from the grounds. The reports of the Sub-Committees, which we here summarize, give the results of the demonstration.

The general idea of the plan of the celebration being separate demonstrations at succeeding hours of the day, in various

* See Appendix, p. 123.

† 60 × 656 feet, occupied by mineral water stands and two restaurants.

portions of the grounds, and a visit to the Machinery Hall by all the bodies taking part in the Celebration, at the conclusion of their several ceremonies; the Hall itself was made a special feature of the occasion, the visitors concentrating, as the Committee had anticipated, in and around that Building.

Stands had been erected by the various organizations from material furnished by, and provided with decorations by the Committee,* as fully as was necessary, but the main decoration and provision for the comfort of the visitor was in the interior and surroundings of the Hall itself.

Ice was placed in large iron tanks near the Hall and its approaches, and sheltered by large tent flies. Each tank was furnished with buckets and kept constantly replenished the entire day.†

The Hall was profusely decorated—7,629 flags‡ being used in the decorations—the coats of arms of all the States and the United States being displayed at the rear of the platform, erected for the morning and afternoon concerts. Large quantities of bunting were also used in the decoration.

The platform erected by Mr. Philip Quigley, under the direction of the chairman of the Committee, was an absolutely secure structure. It was in form a range of platforms and seats extending entirely across the 90 feet span of the Building, 84 feet deep, rising nearly to the roof; it was built of joists 3 × 8, 16 feet long, and contained 130,000 feet of lumber.

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* Noticed more fully in the course of the report.

† See Appendix, p. 128, for size and number of cups, tanks and buckets.

‡ All these were loaned by the United States Government, and were returned without any loss or injury whatever. 412 chairs also were borrowed, and all returned in the same order.

Seats were provided for the audience in the same secure manner, containing 140,000 feet of lumber, seating 17,846 persons. The accommodation in the concert portion of the Hall being for over 79,000 persons. The whole Hall was at times densely filled with the audience.

In the arrangement of the Committee on reception, a member of the general Committee was required to be present at each ceremonial—the plan, however, concentrating every organization at some time during the day, in the Hall, this special Committee remained there.

At ten o'clock the Committee received the First Division National Guards, Pennsylvania, the Division entering the North 90 foot span, with company front, countermarching and forming in mass in the same span. The troops then passing out from the Hall and dismissing.*

The Committee received his honor the Mayor, the City Councils, members of the State Legislature, the President and members of the Centennial Commission, members of the St. Andrews, and the Grocers' Society, Columbus Association, the Board of Finance, and others.

On the several stands members of the General Committee received General Hawley, President United States Centennial Commission, and the officers of the Governor's Staff; Dr. Kellner, and the officers and members of the Humboldt Monument Association; Mr. John H. Campbell, President, and the officers and members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Mr. Nunzio Finelli, the President, and the officers and members of the Christopher Columbus Monument Association; they were detailed also to the stand of the B'nai Berith Order, and to the stand of Agriculture.

* See official report of numbers, Appendix, p. 124.

Strangers and foreigners were sent with ushers to the points they indicated, or taken in charge by individual members of the Committee.

The order during the whole celebration was remarkable—due mainly to the people, who were a law to themselves—due also to the bounteous supply of our excellent water and to the general interest taken in the various demonstrations which agreeably occupied their time the entire day.

The report of Captain Chasteau, from which we now quote, is of much interest in this connection. He personally visited every stand, with a single exception, during the day, and issued his orders with judgment and discretion. His general order for the day was the exclusion of all drunkenness, all fireworks except those ordered by the City Authorities, and the utmost non-interference with the inclinations of the people, within the limits of order. He came on the ground at the early hour of 4 A. M. and continued until 11.30 P. M., and the fact that his report does not contain one case of arrest for any cause, attests remarkably the order of the whole celebration.*

The Committee were aided in the performance of their duties by ushers, acting under Mr. George C. Clark, and by a detail of men from the Sixth Regiment National Guards Pennsylvania, under command of Captain C. W. Karsnar, First Lieutenant Sylvester H. Martin, and Second Lieutenant George W. Schall, and eight men from the Park Guard detailed by Captain Chasteau.

The report of the Hospital service also is equally gratifying, seven cases only from all causes—six from exposure to the sun, and a boy with a slight injury to his foot.†

* See Appendix, p. 129.

† See full report, Appendix, p. 130.

Remarkable as these facts would be on any similar occasion,—with any considerable number of people gathered indiscriminately together, on a day in which, by a custom as old as the country, much license is given,—they are still more so in a multitude probably larger than was ever before gathered together on any occasion in any of our cities during the century.

The report of Captain Chasteau* supplements the report of the Committee on Transportation, and enables a close estimate to be made. We aggregate the enormous number of visitors with full allowance for duplication in all cases, during the day, and the portion only brought by the cars, in the evening, at fully 300,000†—probably 325,000—the lesser a much larger number than was ever assembled at an exhibition on any one occasion.

The report on transportation, meriting a special notice, as testing very fully one of the objects of the Committee on the Celebration, is given with the Hospital report, in full in the appendix.‡

We believe it demonstrates that the carrying capacity of our direct railroad lines to the grounds, is now sufficient for the average daily attendance of former exhibitions, and capable of increase by more frequent trains, for every possible requirement of the Centennial Exhibition.

The celebration brought to a large proportion of our adult population, the actual condition and progress of the Buildings of the Exhibition; even in our city there were many without personal knowledge of the condition of the Buildings: the Machinery Hall with the vast aisles (in which the great

* See tables, Appendix, p. 129.

† In the memorable demonstration, July 4th, 1788, on Bush Hill, 17,000 assembled—the largest number ever gathered together up to that time.

‡ Appendix, p. 124.

concerts were held), roofed and glazed and under the painter's hand—and the whole building rapidly approaching completion; the National Memorial, the only structure of granite ever erected for an exhibition, already with its dome capped by the crowning figure; the Grand Conservatory, and the grander avenue of flowers approaching completion; the Main Building itself standing in almost its entire length like some huger reanimating skeleton of the prehistoric world; so much done and yet time to lay aside the trowel and let the iron worker's hammer fall, for the great Holiday a year before—all this lent a greater grandeur, and a more complete content in the pleasures of the day.

The Committee, in conclusion, while sharing the general gratification, must not fail to express to the Board of Finance the lesson of the hour; the celebration was indicative beyond any thing else of the intense interest felt by our people in the National feature of our coming celebration; and this feeling will, from every quarter of our country, gather here on that great day, we do not overestimate a million of our fellow citizens; these great organizations, which were on this occasion represented by thousands, represent themselves tens of thousands, and they are but a minority of the organizations preparing for the celebration of the great day—it seems to your Committee imperative therefore that a general plan of the ceremonies should be matured at as early a day as practicable.

JOHN BAIRD,
Chairman.

C. B. NORTON,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
1776
1876
MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.
PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA
MAY 10TH NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Main Exhibition Building is located immediately east of the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, on the Lansdowne Plateau. It stands 172 feet back from the north side of Elm avenue, the Park boundary line, the area between the building and the avenue being reserved for special products, which may be exhibited in the open air. There is also a space, 300 feet in width, between the building and the Art Gallery on the north side, which will be ornamentally treated as ground for special purposes.

The building is in the form of a parallelogram; it extends east and west 1,080 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width.

The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 75 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades extending to the height of 90 feet.

The east entrance forms the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade.

The south entrance is the principal approach from street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself.

The main portal on the north side communicates directly with the Art Gallery, and the main portal on the west side gives the main passage-way to the Machinery and Agricultural Halls.

Upon the corners of the building there are four towers, 75 feet in height; and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice at 24 feet above the ground.

In order to obtain a central feature for the buildings as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, has been raised above the surrounding portion; and four towers, 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

THE AREAS COVERED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Ground floor,	872, square feet,	20 acres.
Upper floors in projections,	37,344 " "	
Upper floors in towers,	16,512 " "	.38 "
Total,	square feet,	21.47 acres.

Architects: HENRY PETTIT and JOSEPH M. WILSON.

Constructor: RICHARD J. DOBBINS.

Cost of structure, $1,600,000.

THE CEREMONIES.

THE SALUTE OF ARTILLERY,

GEORGE'S HILL,

BY THE KEYSTONE BATTERY.

The Members of the Right Section of the Keystone Battery assembled at their Armory, about midnight, on Sunday, the 4th of July. At two o'clock on the morning of the 5th they left the Armory, Lieutenant J. O. Winchester, Commanding, and proceeded to George's Hill, where they arrived at 4.30 A. M.

The guns in position, pointing over the brow of the hill, they commenced firing; at the discharge of the first piece, the flag on the hill was run up; thirty-eight rounds were fired; the last two "By Section."

After the firing, Quarter Master Sergeant Clemens Clay, breakfasted them from their wagon.

They then proceeded to Belmont, where they were joined by the "Left Section" of the Battery, under Command of Lieutenant Charles W. Schuellermann.

There were present in line with the battery, four guns, four caissons, two commissioned officers, nine non-commissioned officers, one guidon, two color bearers, one bugler, two artificers, and about fifty cannoneers and drivers.

THE REVIEW

AT BELMONT.

Brigadier General Louis Wagner, commanding the First Division, reached Belmont about seven o'clock, and about half-past seven o'clock most of the troops arrived, the majority of them coming by way of the Reading Railroad, thence up the glen to the top of the hill near the mansion. The scene was a very spirited one as the different organizations, accompanied by fine bands of music, crossed and recrossed the field to their positions in line.

By eight o'clock the crown of the hill was covered with spectators. All things being in readiness half an hour later, the bands struck up, and the reviewing officers, consisting of Major General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission,—Adjt. Genl. James W. Latta, —A. A. Genl. D. Stanley Hassinger,—Col. Charles S. Green and Col. Robert H. Brinton, Aids de Camp, made a tour of the different military organizations. They then took position, and the troops passed them in review in the following order.

The formation of the Division was as follows :—

BRIG. GEN'L LOUIS WAGNER, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. George H. North, ...	Assistant Adjutant General.
Major James R. Mullikin, ...	Acting Division Inspector.
Major H. Earnest Goodman, M D, ...	Acting Division Surgeon.
Capt. Richard R. Campion, ...	Acting Division Quartermaster.
Capt. Louis J. Ladner, ...	Aide de Camp.
Capt. George P. Eldredge, ...	Aide de Camp.
Capt. R. M. J. Reed, Paymaster, 3d Reg't N. G Pa,	Acting Aide de Camp.
First Lieut. S. H. Martin, 6th Reg't N. G. Pa., .	Acting Aide de Camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

COL. PETER LYLE, Second Regiment N. G. of Penna., and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, COMMANDING.

CAPT. JOHN W. BARSS, A. A. A. G.

ARTILLERY CORPS WASHINGTON GRAYS, 30 men.

CAPT. LOUIS D. BAUGH, Commanding.

Weccacoe Band.

WECCACOE LEGION, 40 men.

CAPT. JOHN P. DENNEY, Commanding.

2d Regiment Band and 2d Reg't Drum Corps.

SECOND REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., 300 men.

LT. COL. HARMANUS NEFF, Commanding

6th Regiment Band.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., 250 men.

LT. COL. JOHN MAXWELL, Commanding.

Girard College Band.

CADET CORPS, GIRARD COLLEGE, 150 strong.

MAJOR HENRY OLIVER, Commanding.

KEYSTONE BATTERY, 4 pieces and 67 men.

LIEUT. J. E. WINCHESTER, Commanding

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY, 18 men.

LIEUT. A. L. SNOWDEN, Commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

COL. JOHN F. BALLIER, Third Regiment N. G. of Penna., and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, COMMANDING.

MAJ. GALLOWAY C. MORRIS, A. A. G.

Beck's 1st Regiment Band.

FIRST REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., 300 men.

COL. R. DALE BENSON, Commanding

3d Regiment Band.

THIRD REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., 250 men.

LT. COL. HUGH RODGERS, Commanding.

McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band.

INFANTRY CORPS, STATE FENCIBLES, 94 men.

CAPT. JOHN W. RYAN, Commanding.

Mounted Band.

BLACK HUSSARS, 33 men.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER KLEINZ, Commanding.

Wilmington Cornet Band.

FOURTH PROVISIONAL BATTALION, 150 men.

LT. COL. RAYMOND J. BURR, Commanding

The Division flag used was loaned by Major Goodman, and is the old Twelfth Army Corps flag, carried by General Geary. It is a beautiful blue banner, with a white star. After the review, the Division marched in column of companies north on Belmont drive to Belmont avenue, thence to Machinery Hall, where they were dismissed.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

(ART GALLERY OF THE EXHIBITION)

Is located on a line parallel with and northward of the Main Exhibition Building. It is on the most commanding portion of the Lansdowne Plateau. It is elevated on a terrace six feet above its general level, the slope descending to the margin of the Schuylkill river.

The entire structure is in the modern Renaissance. The materials are granite, glass and iron. No wood is used in the construction, and the building is thoroughly fire proof. The structure is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height, over a spacious basement 12 feet in height, surmounted by a dome.

The main front looks southward; it displays three distinctive features: A main entrance in the centre of the structure, consisting of three colossal arched doorways of equal dimensions; A pavilion at each end; Two arcades, connecting the pavilions with the centre—central section—95 feet long, 72 feet high; pavilions, 45 feet long, 60 feet high; arcades, each 90 feet long, 40 feet high.

The front or south face of the central section displays a rise of thirteen steps to an entrance 70 feet wide. The entrance is by three arched doorways, each 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns. The doors, which are of iron, are relieved by bronze panels, having the coat-of-arms of all the States and Territories. In the centre of the main frieze is the United States coat-of-arms.

The main cornice is surmounted by a balustrade, with candelabras. At either end are colossal figures, representing science and art.

The dome rises from the centre of the structure to the height of 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron, and of unique design. It terminates in a colossal bell, from which a figure of Columbia rises. Groups of colossal size stand at each corner of the base of the dome. These groups typify Mining, Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce.

Each pavilion displays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide. It is also ornamented with thirteen stars in the frieze. Colossal eagles are placed at the corners of the building.

The arcades are intended to screen the long walls of the gallery. These each consist of five groined arches. They form promenades, looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens, which extend back to the main wall of the building. These garden plats are each 90 feet long and 36 feet deep, ornamented in the centre with fountains, and designed for the display of statuary. A stairway from the gardens reaches the upper line of these arcades, forming a second promenade, 35 feet above the ground. Its balustrade is ornamented with vases, and is designed ultimately for statues. The cornices, the attics, and the crestings throughout are highly ornamented.

The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, and are relieved by five niches, designed for statues.

The rear or north front is of the same general character as the main front; but in place of the arcade is a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with an entrance in the centre—in all, thirteen openings above in an unbroken line, extending the entire length of the structure. Between the pavilions is the grand balcony, a promenade 275 feet long and 45 feet wide, and elevated 40 feet above the ground, overlooking northward the whole panorama of the Park grounds.

Architect, H. J. SCHWARZMANN. *Constructor*, R. J. DOBBINS. Cost, $1,500,000.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

STATUE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY,

BY THE

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI BERITH.

The members of the Grand Lodge assembled at the depot of the Walnut Street Railway, near the Centennial grounds, where they met the other brethren of the Order.

A procession was then formed, headed by Ex-President

Zach. Simson, bearing the beautiful flag of Joshua Lodge, No. 23, followed by the Rev. George Jacobs, President of the Grand Lodge; Simon Kahn, Vice President; Alfred T. Jones, Secretary; Samuel Hecht, Treasurer; the speakers of the day, and the members of the following Lodges: Joshua, Jeshurun, Har Sinai, Har Moriah, Isaac Leeser, Har Nevoh, Lessing, Elim, Philadelphia, Keneseth Israel.

They proceeded to the north of the National Memorial, where on a knoll of ground covered with wild flowers and grasses, a tent formed of a single American flag of large size was raised, and seats arranged, overlooking the whole panorama of the Park and river.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. S. Morais:

Almighty God! Thy spirit pervades the universe, but Thou vouchsafest notably to manifest it amidst multitudes assembled to do that which is pleasing in Thy sight. Lo! "the Sons of the covenant" have gathered round the spot they chose as a witness of their gratitude for Thy loving kindness to Israel of America. May thy Divinity hover above them and give stability to the work in which they are fraternally engaged. Grant that a united action, betokening sentiments which ennoble human nature, may draw down Thy blessing and this may be seen in the extinction of religious prejudices and in a brotherly blending of men of various races and creeds.

Let Thy gracious looks, O Lord, rest on Thy servant, the skilful artificer, who, at our bidding, labors to fashion a monument designed to prove our patriotism. Oh, may the statue his hands shall have engraven speak to us and to generations yet unborn, of the wisdom wherewith Thou didst endow the father of this country, and by which, under Thy Providence, our wrongs were avenged and our rights fully recognized. Let Thy protection of the seed of Abraham be further shown, O Eternal, through the representative body here convened. Let it be felt in a closer union among all the Hebrews of this dear land of our birth or adoption; in a union founded upon historic memories; even upon long-

cherished and undying hopes. May the unswerving fidelity of the free unto Thy revealed truths enhance in the estimation of their less favored co-religionists the franchises they enjoy and add beauty to liberty.

And now, with all the fervency of prayer, with every pulsation of our hearts, we ask of Thee, O, Omnipotent being, to bestow the richest treasures of Thy goodness upon our regenerated republic, steadily leading the van of human progress because unencumbered by the trammels of barbaric ages. Grant that not one of the bright stars in her political horizon may be dimmed. Deign to make her still more luminous, until all the inhabitants of the earth shall behold and acknowledge that Thou, who settest enthroned among the liberal-minded and generous, sheddest rays of glory upon the asylum of the oppressed, that Thou hast appointed Peace as her watchful guardian and Prosperity as the tutelary angel thereof. So may it be. *Amen.*

The Rev. George Jacobs, President of District Grand Lodge No. 3, then welcomed the order to the ground.

Brethren of the
Independent Order B'nai Berith:

As President of District Grand Lodge No. 3, and on behalf of the Centennial Committee of our order, I welcome you to this spot, which is henceforth to become endeared to every American heart, whether its possessor be born on the soil or is one of its adopted citizens.

The memories evoked in celebrating this Festival of political liberty, come with greater force to the Israelite than to almost any other denomination or people, for we are reminded to-day, as we are gathered around this hill, of that great convocation of our ancestors around Mount Sinai, where the notes of political and religious liberty first resounded, and man was "endowed" with those "inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and cherishing what had been implanted in the human heart three thousand years before, the great American nation laid the foundation of a Republic where all men were to be free and equal; where a haven of rest would give repose and protection to all who were oppressed, and where a kind

new mother could be found in the *new* world to replace the harsh old mother in the *old* world.

On this spot will be unveiled Israel's tribute, which will represent "the triumph of religious liberty"—fit subject for expressing the emotions of our hearts; fit contribution to the Centennial celebration, since it is to place, in the light of open day, the greatest glory of the American nation, the foundation of the Republic, which will cause it to become each day more lasting and permanent as long as these principles are truly adhered to, and every attempt to subvert them is trodden under foot.

The soil, of which we are to take possession to-day, will become almost "holy ground," and there will be pilgrims in 1876 who will regard the figures erected here as something more than marble or sculptured effigy, but as drawing forth emotions to which mere words cannot do full justice.

And when the Israelite stands here in sight of the mansion, in which lived an honored brother of our people,* when he reflects on the fact that the marble, chiselled by Jewish hands, came from a country where, but a few years ago, the ghettos barred our people from free and open intercourse with their fellow creatures, he will thank God for the blessings of this Republic. Yes, all of us will thank God for our having been able to erect this token of love and affection for our country, and be proud of the part we have taken in securing a fit tribute to those who have been the means of confirming such blessings to us and our children.

I will not detain you any longer, as distinguished members of our Order will now address you. Let me again bid you welcome, and I trust that the work now to be commenced will be successfully executed to its close as a lasting memento of the Centennial of American Independence.

After concluding his address, the President, Rev. George Jacobs, remarked that he regretted exceedingly to be obliged

* The Coleman mansion in the East Park, now used as the residence of the Superintendent, was formerly occupied by the Franks family. The family, as was the case with the Peters family, were divided in politics. David Franks, the father, after serving in the commissary department of the Continental army, fell under Arnold's suspicion or malignity, the son throughout remained true and steadfast to the colonies. He was advanced from the rank of Major which he held in the war, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; subsequently he was the bearer to London of the ratification of the treaty of peace.

to announce the absence of their distinguished brother, the Hon. Simon Wolf,* of Washington, who had been invited to deliver an oration on the occasion, but had been unable to attend. In the place of that gentleman had been substituted Brother M. Ellinger, the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Order, who would now entertain the brethren with his usual ability and well known eloquence.

Brother Ellinger accordingly came forward and spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS,

BY MORRIS ELLINGER, ESQ.,

SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ORDER.

Brethren: Until this moment, I was not aware that the Honorable Simon Wolf was not present. I must therefore so far take his place, but only so far as concerns the official act. The Centennial Commission having tendered to the Order of B'nai Berith, a site for the erection of a statue commemorating religious liberty, I have been delegated by the Executive Committee, in their behalf and in behalf of the Order, to accept officially, which I now do, the site assigned to the Order. In performing this duty, I would be doing a wrong to my own feelings, and an injustice to those whom I represent, if I did not accompany the official act with a few words explanatory of the purpose, aim and object of the undertaking on the part of the Order of B'nai Berith.

Not as Jews, not as members of a religious organization, not as a sect, do we erect this statue. We undertake the work as American citizens, as the friends of progress, as the friends of humanity, and in testimony of our joy, and our appreciation of the great advancement, and the great achievement which is to be commemorated in the Centennial of American Independence. The book which the Jews have given to the world, the book of books, on its first pages

* It was a matter of regret to all that domestic affairs prevented the attendance of the Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington, as had been announced.

contains a Declaration of Independence, an assertion of equal rights for all human beings. That declaration is contained in the sentence, "God created man in His own image—not the Jew, not the Christian, not the Mohammedan, not the member of any sect, not the man of one color or the other, but *man*. Upon his brow He has stamped the seal of the Divine Image. But it took many, many years before this declaration could be realized. It was not realized until America, freeing herself from a yoke of dependence, put forth to the world that Declaration which embodied this principle, that all men should be recognized in their rights as human beings, in their rights given to them by the Divine Creator, without distinction of creed, race or color of whatever kind. And as friends of humanity, hoping that this great boon of liberty, this great basis of civilization shall be achieved throughout the world, we here contribute to this Centennial Celebration of liberty, a monument as a testimonial of our appreciation of that religious liberty, which is the greatest boon, the brightest jewel, and the most precious gem in the diadem of American liberty and civilization. [Applause.] It is the very foundation of all liberty, without it, there is no liberty. Whatever church, whatever religious denomination, whatever sect may predominate, no State can rightfully enforce that policy which looks to the suppression of all other churches, religious denominations and sects; it is only when no one religious belief subjugates the rest, that members of all creeds can come together in fraternal union and say, "we are brethren," that they can act socially together, and exemplify among themselves that diversity in union which is the great principle and law of nature. Various and dissimilar as are the leaves and branches of the tree, each ministers to the functions of the whole, in the production of the most delicious fruit, and so it is with religion, each citizen professing that creed which best accords with his own conscience, and yet all working together to one end, the elevation of humanity to a higher ideal, an ideal born of the Creator Himself. With this great aim and object before us, the fraternization of the human family, the setting aside of divisions, the obliterating of prejudices, the breaking down of barriers which divide the human race into so many classes, we resolve to erect a monument which for generations shall tell

to the world that the Order of B'nai Berith has conceived the highest ideal of human advancement, and has contributed its humble efforts to the achievement of that great object.

In proclaiming to the world Religious Liberty as the foundation of all liberties, America has given an example which is slowly but gradually being followed throughout the world. All the commotions which we see at this day in Europe are proofs that the nations are gradually adopting this grand principle, are treading in the path which America has traced out, and are following her example. What has heretofore been merely an experiment has now become a fact. The world recognizes and acknowledges that the welfare of mankind, the interest of humanity, is best furthered and most speedily achieved by proclaiming and securing the greatest liberty of conscience and of religion. Therefore, as American citizens, and as men who in their own lives have had an experience in what is meant by religious intolerance and persecution, we contribute this work, and to day dedicate this site to the foundation principle of all government and society, to the greatest of all liberty, the liberty of religion—the liberty of conscience.

With these few remarks, I close the official ceremony which I have been delegated here to perform, and thank you for your attention.

The Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, Rabbi of the Congregation Rodef Scholem, upon being introduced by the President, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Brethren: This occasion is certainly grand enough to baffle the eloquence of such as are my superiors both in thought and expression. What I may say, will therefore be briefly said; and were it not for the due respect that I owe to my friend, the presiding officer on this occasion, I should have preferred to retire unnoticed among this assemblage.

Vary as our opinions may, as to whether the mode in which the Convention of B'nai Berith at Chicago has chosen to express our feelings with reference to the hundredth birthday of this, our great Republic, was the most appropriate of any of the modes that might have been suggested: one thing is sure, that in making Liberty the subject of our manifes-

tation, the Convention has touched a sympathetic chord in every Jewish heart. Liberty, my friends, has been the maternal bosom from which Judaism has drawn her nourishment; and old as she is, the most aged among all the confessions and creeds as she stands here, she does not yet feel inclined to be weaned from this bosom of liberty. [Applause.]

My friends, when for the first time in my life I placed my foot upon republican soil—it was not here in America, but in Switzerland, that chosen little spot of Europe which is to hold out the banner of freedom to all the nations abroad—when, I say, I first put my foot on that soil, I beheld in the halls of the State House at Basle, a grand picture representing Liberty—the figure holding in her hand, high uplifted, a tablet upon which was a Hebrew inscription. I was startled at the sight. Imagine, my brethren, what was that inscription. It was the opening words of our Decalogue:—

"I am the Lord, thy God, that brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery."

My friends, I assure you, that picture struck me like a new revelation. It was to me as if I was standing on the Mount Sinai, hearing the words of revelation—"*I am the Lord, thy God, that brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.*"

Man is born to be free! Yes, and that question over which many of our best men have been pondering for ages, why it is that our Decalogue is not introduced with the words, "I am the Lord, my God, who created the universe" was at once answered satisfactorily to my mind when looking at that picture. The answer was this, Liberty is the foundation of Judaism—Liberty is the foundation of true religion—Liberty is the nurse of all true civilization. As we cannot imagine true religious feelings to exist without exerting their refining influence on civilization and on all works of human skill and human life, and as we cannot imagine true civilization to exist without being founded on the rock of Religion, so neither of them can prosper except it draws its nourishment from the bosom of Liberty. Therefore, my friends, when on the hundredth birthday of this, our great country, the refuge of the oppressed—when on that day, a year hence, the question shall be directed to us, "what have you children of Israel, you sons of the old covenant with Abraham contributed in order to give something in exchange for what you have received from this country?" my friends, let

us hope to God that we shall be able to point to that statue of Liberty; and although Judaism does not look upon sculpture as her favorite art, we may be enabled to say, "The idea there expressed, the idea of Liberty, is ours, given through us to mankind, on that day, when it was proclaimed, 'I am the Lord, thy God, that brought thee out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.'" Men carrying the banner of religion must before all be free; for as our sages say: On our tablets is engraven "Haruth" which means "*Liberty*"—*Liberty for all.*

Mr. Louis Abrahams, of Washington (who, with Rev. George Jacobs and Mr. Alfred T. Jones, of Philadelphia, represented the B'nai Berith Committee on Centennial and Literature, appointed at the Chicago Convention), was here introduced, and spoke as follows:

My Brethren and Friends: It is a great privilege to be called upon to unite in inaugurating the celebrations that are to commemorate the birth of the nation, under whose laws and institutions so many live in peace, harmony and prosperity. This day ushers in the year in which millions of men and all civilized peoples of the earth, will approvingly attest their admiration for the great strides this Republic has made in elevating the masses who have chosen this land as an abiding place. These wonderful architectural structures, surrounding us on all sides, springing from the earth as if called forth by some magician's wand, will soon teem with marvellous evidences of man's handicraft. The artisan from his workshop, the artist from his studio, the chemist from his laboratory, all co-laborers for man's advancement here will unite to illustrate America's triumph that challenges a world's applause. The nimble shuttle of the weaver's loom, the blazing furnace, the lightning spark beneath the ocean waves, the diminutive needle into which American genius has all but instilled the breath of life, the painter's pencil, the wondrous plastic forms which genius has almost inspired, and all the endless creations of human ingenuity will soon here join in one united anthem of thankfulness and praise. But the wonder will not so much be that man, created in the image of his maker, has so used

the divine spark bestowed on him; the marvel will be, and is, that a country so recently almost wrested from the dominion of the savage, can afford the occasion and the opportunity for such a jubilee, as we are now approaching. It may by many be called glorious, joyous; but, reflecting on the trials and perils that have beset the paths of so many nations, may we not, with becoming humility, consider the occasion to which we are drawing near a solemn one. Recognizing the protection and favor which a Divine Providence has been pleased to bestow on this country, may we not say it is a sublime spectacle to which we are inviting the inhabitants of the earth. It is not then out of place, on this preliminary occasion, to pause and reflect upon that which makes the approaching Centennial possible. Under the beneficence of God, all thoughtful persons must admit that it is the broad spirit of humanity, the noble recognition of inalienable right, justice and liberty that form the underlying foundation upon which rests the Constitution of the United States. Art and science, literature, invention, song and drama, mechanics, poetry, philosophy — all may flourish for a time, but only can there be lasting happiness for a nation whose people enjoy as a right that freedom of thought and action, which the organic law of this happy country guarantees to all.

In commemorating the great event to be celebrated on these beautiful grounds, and most appropriately in the City of Philadelphia, no citizen of the Republic dare stand aloof; and in co-operation with valued colleagues in various parts of the Union, I have assumed certain duties in relation to a group of statuary, to be erected illustrative of religious liberty.

The association making this contribution intends simply to emblemize and typify those clauses of the Constitution of the United States, that declare there shall be no disfranchisement or political discrimination on account of religion among the inhabitants of this country. This great principle, without which all the other clauses of the National Magna Charta would be idle empty words, it is intended to illustrate without the slightest sectarian or denominational bias, and this occasion is opportune to authoritatively proclaim, that only as a lasting memorial of this leading great truth of the American Constitution in its national, broad, universal, political sense, is this group to be dedicated, and

in no other form or purpose would it be admissible or appropriate. There will be neither in device, design or configuration, nor in inscription, anything in the group or its surroundings around which all our brethren of whatever profession, creed or birth place, who love this country, and who hate oppression, cannot gather in absolute harmony and without offence. It is well known that the contribution is from the Israelites, native and adopted citizens, but as soon as the monument is completed, it will be given to their country as a free will offering.

It has been said that it would be eminently fitting for us, as Israelites, to build this monument, it is just; the Israelites are the oldest monument builders on the face of the globe. [Applause.] Those pyramids near the Red Sea they built, though under oppression—yet fulfilled no less that Abrahamic promise, that through them and through their seed all nations of the earth should be blessed. In that far land their unrequited toil was exacted while obsequious courtiers embalmed in frankincense and myrrh, and fine linen, steeped in aromatic spices their unrelenting taskmasters, and bathed the stiffened limbs, and deposited in the sacred mausoleums, as if in very mockery of death, corn and wine for their sustainance. But after forty centuries, archæologists from the islands of the sea have broken open these sarcophagi, that corn preserved through those centuries, grows to-day in many fields of the globe, and gives its portion this hour to fructify our prairies and make this country's wealth. So the work of the bondsmen preserves the undying germs of liberty. [Applause.] And the monuments themselves, those grand pyramids, stand monitors opening new paths through which to fraternize the world. They stand there with their occult science, their problems of geometry, their beauty and symmetry, their indestructible materials—declaring you, my brethren, the greatest monument builders on the face of the globe, and this will be a fit sequence of those great works. Through ages and ages you have been persecuted and enslaved. Here, not as bondsmen but freemen, at last you erect a stone that will typify and verify the words of the prophet—"The stone that the builders rejected has become the corner stone."

Brethren, in common with our fellow citizens of every creed and sect, we hail this coming commemorative Centenary of the

United States, hoping it will be a harbinger of peace, of forgetfulness of all bitter feelings among all our citizens, and that we may look only to the benefits which this country has vouchsafed to us all—in a word, that there may be but one country.

"Freemen, for Freedom's sake, arise!
And make your voices reach the skies,
Till psalms of hope and hymns of prayre
Reverberate each breath of air;
And Hampshire's hills re-echo back,
To the shores of Potomac.
Then let that lovely river speak
To the majestic Chesapeake,
And it in turn catch up the strain
Whispering it to Ponchartrain.
On let the noble language go
Until it lisps to Ohio,
And murmuring o'er its glassy waves,
Waft the grand notes o'er heroes' grave,
Newly inspire Nevada's peak,
And Vernon's shades next let it seek.

Lingering near that spot so dear
'Round ashes that all men revere,
Gathering hope as onward bound
O'er sacred plain and classic ground,
Till hill and dale and lake and sea
Breathe one harmonious symphony,
And every zephyr catch the strain
Of the grand anthem once again,
Singing with lifted heart and breath,
Give me Liberty or Death."

The meeting now formed in procession, and moved towards the slope overlooking Lansdowne valley, a prominent and beautiful spot, about fifty feet directly in front, north of the National Memorial, selected by permission of the Centennial Commission—a spot henceforth hallowed in the hearts of the Israelites of America.

Here Rev. George Jacobs and Alfred T. Jones, on the part of the Centennial Committee of the Order, and with the consent of the Executive Committee of the Order, formally broke the ground and took possession of the site on which the statue, emblematic of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, is to be placed and unveiled on the Fourth day of July, 1876.

Thus closed the most interesting ceremony ever performed by the Israelites of America.

CEREMONIES
AT THE
NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

The colossal figure of Columbia which surmounts the dome of the National Memorial (Art Gallery of the Exhibition), was unveiled by his Honor, Mayor Stokley, in the presence of Select and Common Councils, at half-past ten o'clock. On Friday, Mr Dobbins, contractor for Memorial Hall, found that by

strenuous exertions he should be able to erect the statue in time for unveiling on the morning of the 5th. He accordingly invited the Mayor and Councils to assist at the ceremony, and about sixty members of both branches of Councils, accompanied by the heads of the various departments of the city government, met at Common Council chamber and proceeded in carriages to the Mayor's residence, where they were joined by his Honor and Mr. Robert W. Downing, President of Select Council. They then proceeded to the Fairmount bridge, passing over it for the first time officially, and thence to the National Memorial.

The party having congregated in a circle under the cupola of the building, Mr. John L. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Centennial Committee of Councils, made a brief address, in which he said the members were doubtless very much surprised at having been brought to the Hall to take part in a ceremony of which there had been no public announcement. He then explained the manner in which the ceremony had been brought about. Mr. Shoemaker further said, that as the Mayor had broken the ground for the Hall one year ago, it was particularly appropriate that he should unveil the statue which surmounted the dome of the building.

Mayor Stokley took the rope which held in place the wrappings and drawing it down, unveiled the figure. He then briefly expressed his gratification at the rapidity with which the building had been erected, and in the course of his remarks said that he was standing in the same spot from which he turned the first shovel full of earth from the site of the building one year ago. It gave him peculiar pleasure thus to see, within one brief year, a stately structure where there was only the bare earth. The speaker concluded by complimenting Mr. Dobbins on the great energy which he had displayed in carrying the building forward.

Mr. Shoemaker then proposed three cheers for Mr. Dobbins, after which the party proceeded to the Children's Concert, and thence to Belmont, where they assisted in the ceremonies at the site of Agricultural Hall.

THE MORNING CONCERT

IN MACHINERY HALL.

One of the most pleasing and interesting features of the celebration of the day was the grand concert in Machinery Hall, by the pupils of the Grammar Schools of the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Sections* of the First School District of Pennsylvania.

Long before the opening of the concert the entire building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands of visitors thronged the structure on all sides, unable to gain admittance.

The platform at the western extremity of the southern of the ninety foot spans of the building, was completely filled by about three thousand public school children.

The sight presented in the Hall when the concert opened was exceeding beautiful, the staging filled with the children in their white dresses relieved by bright ribbons resembled terraces of flowers; and the sea of humanity below, the delightful effect of the singing, the fine decorations—combined to form an *ensemble* that will be forgotten by none of those who had the good fortune to be present.

At a little after ten o'clock the military band, led by Professor Herrmann, touched the faint notes of the overture to "Fra Diavolo." For a few moments the hum and buzz of thousands of only half-lowered voices rendered the sounds almost inaudible, but soon the vast audience subsided into perfect quiet; every note could be distinctly heard, and then, as the aria was gradually evolved, every breath was stilled, and the atmosphere of the

* The pieces were sung in three parts: the first part consisting of 1,040 voices; the second of 930; the third, 1,030.

building seemed for a time to tremble with the weight of musical sweetness. Although the band was not a large one, the acoustic properties of the structure were such that every note could be heard, and the intricate evolutions of the score followed with perfect ease. The first chorus by the schools, "O Native Land! Peace be to Thee," by Thayer, was then announced. In a few moments Professor Jean Louis ascended the director's stand, and when the applause, which greeted him had subsided, the orchestra began the prelude amid perfect silence. Soon the first note of the aria was struck and over 3,000 childish voices rang out strong, sweet, and clear, delighting every listener. The selection, however, was rather too measured and quiet to be perfectly effective, and it was not until the second number, "March of the Men of Columbia," arranged by Jean Louis, was begun by the children, that the full effect of the combined voices and the thoroughness of the training which they had undergone became very marked. Although the schools had been trained separately and had had but a few rehearsals, they sang in perfect unison; without a single dragging voice. The military band next played an enjoyable pot-pourri of national airs arranged by their leader, Professor Herrmann. At the familiar and stirring notes of the "Star-spangled Banner" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the children of the schools rose to their feet, waved their flags, and heartily cheered. In this the tens of thousands in front involuntarily joined. The shouts were taken up on the outside of the building, and the whole air rang with patriotic sounds, which slowly died away in the distance. The schools next delightfully sung Abt's "Native Land," and Mozart's "Hymn to Spring." These were both equally effective. "Now to the Forest" succeeded.

The "Centennial Triumphal March," composed by Heltrich and dedicated to the Ladies' Centennial Executive Committee, was then played by the band and received with prolonged applause.

The programme closed with the "Star-spangled Banner," sung by the schools, accompanied by the band and organ, played by

Professor Bachmann. This much-beloved and always-welcome national air has often been sung and played by musical organizations of all kinds, but never before in this city was it rendered with greater impression, more depth of feeling, or more power and general effect. As the children concluded, shout after shout greeted the performance, and while the building still trembled with the reverberations of thousands of lusty voices, Professor Louis again ascended his stand, the children once more rose to their feet and repeated the national song amid the greatest enthusiasm. Each of the children were presented with a small bouquet of natural flowers before the concert, and they wore also a medal, struck to commemorate the day, and an appropriate badge.* The larger portion returned by the same conveyance to the city, reaching their homes at an early dinner hour. The order and discipline throughout was all that could be desired.

* Medal obverse. A head of Liberty, with motto Libertas Americana. 4 Jul, 1776. Reverse. In commemoration of. July 5, 1875. Badge, with number corresponding to the section, printed in red and blue.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY

Is located on the Lansdowne Terrace, north of the Art Gallery, separated from it by a ravine. It overlooks the river and Park grounds. The design is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the twelfth century. It covers an area 383 feet long and 193 feet wide. The materials are iron, glass, brick and stone. The structure stands on an artificial elevation, raised a little above the general level, reached by flights of marble steps to the doors of the sides and ends. The base course of the structure is of blue marble; a low, red brick wall is set on the marble sub-structure, and forms the base from which the iron and glass of the building rises. The entire height of the structure is 72 feet.

The Conservatory occupies the central portion of the building. It is 230 by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. The centre of the Conservatory is adorned by a marble fountain, executed by Foley. Running entirely around this Conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery 5 feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses, for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule, 30 feet square. At the centre of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception room, offices, &c. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the Conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1,800 square yards.

The angles of the main Conservatory are adorned with eight ornamental fountains. The corridors which connect the Conservatory with the surrounding rooms open fine vistas in every direction.

Provision is made for the illumination of the structure by 3,500 burners. The Conservatory will be heated in the most approved manner.

It was designed under the supervision of the NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, by SCHWARZMANN & POHL.

Architect: H. J. SCHWARZMANN.

Constructor: JOHN RICE.

Cost: $251,937.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

COLUMBUS MONUMENT

BY THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Italian Beneficial Society, some four hundred strong, under the leadership of Signor G. Contiri, the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, under the leadership of Nunzio Finelli, together with a number of invited guests and Italian

residents, assembled at the intersection of Belmont and Fountain avenues at eleven o'clock. On the ground, which is a level space about forty feet square, was erected a stand for speakers. This was tastefully decorated with Italian and American, Spanish and South American flags. On it were the members of the Monument Association, wearing badges of the Italian colors. Among the invited guests, were Edward Shippen, Esq., Chev. G. F. Secchi de Casali, Consul of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Wm. H. West, of Savannah, Dr. Jas. B. Burd, A. W. Harrison, Esq., the originator of the Monument for Independence Square, and the reception Committee of the Celebration. Directly in front of the stand was an open space, some twenty feet square, on which the Monument is to be erected, and around this open space were the members of the Italian Society, with badges of green, red, and white, the national colors of Italy, and here also, were the members of the Italian Bersaglieri Band, in the picturesque costume of the Italian troops of that name.

At a few minutes past eleven, the proceedings were begun by a spirited performance of the Italian national air "Stella Confidente," by the band, at the conclusion of this, Mr. Nunzio Finelli, the presiding officer, introduced to the assemblage, Chevalier Alonzo M. Viti, Vice Consul of Italy, at Philadelphia, who spoke as follows:—

My Dear Friends: By the polite invitation I received from the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, and from the Committee of the Board of Finance on the celebration of this auspicious day, to assist at the proposed ceremonies of the site selected for a Monument, it is my good fortune to be here this day. That Monument which this esteemed society proposes to erect, is to the memory of the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, and the occasion, the celebration of the one-hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, which will be celebrated in this Park 4th July, 1876. For me it is indeed a pleasant matter to assist in a celebration which anticipates and prepares for such an important occasion, and you gentlemen of the society I thank cordially for your polite invitation. It is now some three years that our Italian people here, wishing to assist in the grand celebration of '76 in a manner to show forever the affection

that they have always had for this hospitable, their adopted country, decided to erect in this Park during the said celebration a Monument to the memory of one who brought to the light of the world, this noble country America, and to whom not only America, but the whole world will be eternally grateful and indebted. Nothing more noble could the Italians do for such an occasion, and their project, I believe, will be highly appreciated by the Americans. We are here to day, my dear friends, on the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, to take possession of the site of that Monument, which in the coming year, will be adorned with the Statue of Columbus, and, at the same time, to unite with the American people in their National Celebration, which is also dear to us. Columbus has been dead for centuries, his memory, none the less, lives in the minds of the people of the world. I heartily congratulate you for your noble project; it is a noble pride to me, that the Italians of Philadelphia have been the first in this State of Pennsylvania, who have ever proposed to erect a monument to his memory; nay more, have already given the order for its execution in marble. I will not detain you by a eulogy of that illustrious man, I will leave that for the distinguished advocate of this city, who follows me, and has kindly consented to deliver an oration on his life. Continue zealously with your noble project, do what you possibly may to realize sufficient funds for the payment of the cost of the Monument, and I am sure in this you will also be assisted by the Americans themselves. (Applause.)

It is a glorious day, this day you have selected for the ceremonies relative to the site of the Monument, and it is natural that you should feel deeply interested in to-day's American National Celebration. Sons of Italy, now no more divided in petty States, and under the yoke of the foreigner, but sons of Italy, thanks to God, free and independent, united from North to South; a nation of 27,000,000 people, over which floats this beautiful national tri-color, with a king, who loves and is beloved by the people, respected not by the Italian nation alone, but by the world for the good he has done to his country. Italy, also, free and independent, her sons here can well with special sympathy, unite with the Americans in this their National Celebration.

That these two emblems (pointing to the standards of Italy and the United States) of two noble free nations, may forever remain entwined in sign of peace and concord, is the sincere desire of my heart, certain I am of yours also. (Applause.)

The Italian text of the address is as follows:—

Il Cav. A. Viti Vice-Console Italiano fece il seguente discorso:

E' la mia buona fortuna di trovarmi qui quest oggi carrisimi amici, dietro i gentili inviti che ho avuto dall' associazione del monumento di Cristoforo Colombo e del Comitato de le finanze del centenario di questa città d'assistere alle cerimonie proposte sul sito pel monumento che questa benmerità società propone d'erigere alla memoria del grandi navigatore Genovese Cristoforo Colombo in occasione della celebrazione del Centenaro dell'Indipendenza Americana che avra' luogo in questo Parco il 4 Luglio, 1876. Per me è cosa assai grata il trovarmi qui in un occasione così piacevole a noi tutti, e vi ringrazio di cuore pel vostro gentile invito. Or sono quasi tre anni che alcuni bravi Italiani hanno concepito l'idea di volere assistere alla grande celebrazione centenaria nel '76 in un modo da mostrare per sempre il grand amore che essi hanno sempre avuto per questo ospite paese, la loro patria adottiva, quindi hanno deciso di erigere in questo parco durante la detta celebrazione un monumento alla memoria di uno che ha portato alla luce del mondo questi grandi paesi d'America ed a cui nen solo l'America, ma tutto l'universo sarà eternamente grato e debitore.

Niente più nobile, potrebbero fare gli Italiani in un occasione come questa, e credo che sarà bene apprezzato degli americani stessi. Noi siamo uniti qui carrissimi amici in questa 99 noveuta nue esima festa della Indipendenza Americana per prendere possesso del sito che più tardi sarà adornato col monumento di Colombo e nello, stesso tempo di unire cogli Americani nella loro festa nazionale che è anche cara a noi tutti.

Colombo è morto è vero da secoli ma la sua memoria è sempre viva nelle menti del popoli dei mondo.

Io mi congratulo di vero cuore del vostro bel progetto e me ne *vanto con gloria* che gli Italiani di Filadelfia sieno stati i primi in questo stato di Pensilvania che abbiano pensato di porre un monumento alla sua memoria, e che più hanno già dato l'ordine per l'esecuzione in marmo di detto monumento, con tutta la speranza di potere ruiscire.

Non dirò quanto egli così bene merita un distinto posto in questo parco, quello lo lascierò al distinto avvocato di Filadelfia, Sig. John A. Clark, il quale ha gentilmente acconsentito di fare un discorso sulla vita di Colombo e di che sono certo la società come lo sono io è ben gra a.

Quello che ora dovete voi fare è di continuare zelosamente col vostro buon progetto e fare di tutto fra di voi onde realizzare sufficienti fondi pel pagamento del detto monumento e sono sicuro che in questo sarete anche assistiti dagli Americani stessi. E' un nobile giorno che avete scelto per le ceremonie del sito pel monumento ed è naturale che anche voi abbiate sentimenti di interesse in questa festa nazionale.

Figli ora d'Italia, *non più l'Italia stracciata* in *pezzi* e sotto il giogo estero, ma figli ora d'un Italia, grazie a Dio, libera ed indipendente, Unita dal sud al nord, una nazione di 27,000,000 di popolo sopra cui sventola questo bel tricolor nazionale ed ha alla testa un Re vero galantuomo che ama il popolo, e che è amato e rispettato non solo dalla nazione Italiana, ma dal mondo, pel bene che ha fatto alla sua patria.

L'Italia dunque essendo anche essa libera ed indipendente i figli suoi quì possono bene con gioja speciale unirsi cogli Americani in questa vera festa nazionale.

Che queste due bandiere emblemi di due nazioni amiche, libere ed indipendenti, possono ri manere sempre intrecciate insieme in segno di pace e concordia è il desiderio del cuore mio come sono sicuro che è del vostro.

Music, Il Trovatore, was then performed by the band; after this, the presiding officer introduced John A. Clark, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, who spoke as follows:—

To day we celebrate the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, standing on the threshold of a new era. Another year will inaugurate the second century of American National life. Within the limits of this beautiful Park will then occur an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and the mines, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. This Exhibition will be a National Celebration, in which the people of the whole country will participate. Hither will flock the representatives of all the nations of the earth. The assertion of right in that immortal instrument, adopted ninety-nine years ago in this city, was made for the entire world, and for all the coming generations of men. This grand annunciation of liberty has now made the circuit of the world, and has thrilled for a century the hearts of all humanity. It has been proposed to signalize this great Centennial by the

decoration of these grounds with such superb and enduring works of art as may attest to future generations the fervor of those who took part in the ceremonies by which the people of the United States commemorated this great and decisive event. This colossal undertaking will be surrounded by all the elements of grandeur. Here will glitter in the rays of the morning sun the Memorial Building, a temple dedicated to art, rivalling in its stately proportions the far famed Parthenon of ancient Athens erected on the summit of the Acropolis under the administration of Pericles. Here will be set up statues of the illustrious dead—of poets, orators, statesmen, and patriots. Most befitting is it that on the grand occasion, Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, should be the recipient of honors worthy of his imperishable fame. Most happily the conception and execution of this design was reserved for citizens of Italian birth and descent. Animated by a desire to give expression to their patriotic feelings, and to do honor to the memory of their noble countryman, they formed an organization, and decided to erect a statue of Christopher Columbus. In furtherance of their project, they submitted their purpose to the Commissioners of the Fairmount Park, and to the Centennial Commission, and received from both bodies their official approval. The superintendent was directed to designate the position of the statue, and its site will be the spot upon which I now stand. It was the purpose of the Association that the work should be executed in Italy by an Italian sculptor, and of Italian marble. Soon after the inception of this movement, a financial panic spread over the country. This prevented a full response to the idea, and entailed upon the Association great embarrassment and responsibility. It was necessary that the work should be placed at once in the hands of the sculptor. As the time required for the completion of the work was nearly two years, leading members of the Association were therefore compelled to give a personal pledge for the amount required. Designs were solicited and secured from the leading Italian sculptors, and a suitable one adopted. Mr. Alonzo M. Viti, the Italian consul at this port, who had sustained the enterprise from its beginning, gave the order for the work, and it is now well advanced, and will be completed in time for its unveiling on the 4th of July, 1876. The statue will be of heroic size, the figure and pedestal being 21 feet in height. Nunzio Finelli, the President of the Association, has been the leading spirit of the committee, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the

success of the undertaking. The Italian Minister at Washington has given his assistance, as has also the Chev. G. F. Secchi de Casali, the distinguished gentleman, here present, from our sister city New York. The pedestal of the statue, which is square, is divided into two sections. The corner of the lower section will be ornamented with the Italian and American flags, and the Italian and American coats-of-arms. One of the panels will contain in bas-relief the landing of Columbus. Upon the other will be inscribed the words: "Italy to America." On the opposite panel will appear the inscription: "In commemoration of the first centenary of American Independence, July 4, 1876." And upon the upper section of the pedestal will be inscribed the name of the great discoverer. The figure is represented in a standing position, with great dignity of expression, the left hand resting upon a globe, while the right holds a chart. Emblematic devices, characterizing his occupation as a mariner, are placed at the base of the statue. One year hence the ceremonies of to-day will be supplemented by others rendered more impressive by the unveiling of the statue of Columbus. Time does not permit on this occasion any extended dissertation on the character of Columbus, or on his claims to the reverence and gratitude of mankind. It is most pleasing to our national pride to know that the best biography of the great Admiral ever produced, was that of an American, the celebrated Washington Irving. There was a singular appropriateness in the fact that the fortunes of the discoverer of America should have engaged the pen of one of the most gifted and cultivated writers of our own Republic. The continued popularity and authority of the biography has verified the prediction of Lord Jeffrey in the Edinburgh *Review*, in September, 1828, at the time of its first appearance, when he said it would supersede all former works on the same subject, and never itself be superseded. Adopting the language of Edward Everett, I may say: "When he writes the history of Columbus you see him weighing doubtful facts in the scale of a golden criticism. You behold him laden with the manuscript treasures of well searched archives, and disposing the heterogeneous materials into a well digested and instructive narrative." It was the fate of Columbus, in his own age, to be the victim of ingratitude, and to be pursued by the relentless malice of enemies whose animosity was wholly without cause, so at the present time there are those who would detract from the glory of his discoveries, and endeavor to reverse the judgment of mankind for almost four

centuries. There are certain meddlesome writers seeking for novelty and devoid of all reverence for past opinions who may be termed historical iconoclasts. They go prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its rarest trophies. America has recently furnished some writers of this description, but their attacks on the fair fame of Columbus will only redound to his glory. It has been alleged that there were three different discoveries of America. The first one during the period from 1000 to 600 B. C., by the Phœnicians and their Carthagenian descendants; the second one in the tenth century, A. D., by the Northmen and Scandinavians; and the third one by the Genoese, Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was born about the year 1435, in the city of Genoa, of humble parentage. After receiving instruction in the ordinary branches of education, he was sent to the University of Pavia, where he remained for a short time studying geometry, geography, astronomy, and navigation. He began his nautical career when but fourteen years of age, and about the year 1470 he went to Lisbon. At this time Prince Henry of Portugal was endeavoring to achieve the circumnavigation of Africa, and under his generous patronage the greater part of the African coast, from Cape Blanco to Cape de Verde, had been explored. The fame of these discoveries, and the expeditions continually setting out, attracted the attention of the world. Columbus at Lisbon formed the acquaintance of a daughter of Bartolomew Moñis de Perestrello, an Italian cavalier, then lately deceased, who had been one of the most distinguished navigators under Prince Henry, and had colonized and governed the Island of Porto Santo. He married this lady, and by this means came in possession of all papers, charts, journals, and memoranda of her deceased father. He afterwards resided for some time at the Island of Porto Santo, where his wife had inherited some property. Here he was visited frequently by the voyagers going to and from Guinea. By this means he naturally was brought into intercourse with the mariners, who were prosecuting discoveries along the African coast, and were seeking a new route to India. He now conceived the idea that by sailing across the unknown ocean towards the west, he could find a shorter route to the Indies. A variety of circumstances led him to this conclusion. From the nature of things, he set down as a fundamental principle that the earth was a globe which might be travelled around from east to west, and that men stood foot to foot when on opposite points. He also

relied on the authority of Strabo, who affirms that the ocean surrounds the earth, bathing on the east the shores of India, on the west the coast of Spain, so that it is easy to navigate from one to the other on the same parallel. Information had been given him by the inhabitants of the Azores of trunks of huge pine trees, of a kind that did not grow upon any of the islands, which had been carried to their shores by westerly winds, but especially of the bodies of two dead men cast upon the Island of Flores, whose features differed from any known race. He determined, accordingly, to make a voyage of discovery, and for that purpose applied for assistance to John II. of Portugal, but without success. He then determined to apply to the Spanish Court. After various and prolonged efforts to persuade Ferdinand and Isabella to furnish him with the aid which he required, the Sovereigns referred the question to an assembly of learned astronomers and cosmographers who were to examine him on the grounds on which he founded his proposition, and were, after consultation together, to report their collective opinions. This conference took place in the year 1486, A. D., in Salamanca, the great seat of learning in Spain, and was held in the Dominican convent of St. Stephen. The assemblage was composed of professors of astronomy, geography, mathematics, and other branches of science, together with various dignitaries of the Church and learned friars. The theory of Columbus had awakened the scorn and derision of the vulgar and ignorant; it was now to be propounded to the learned and the erudite. At this time it was almost the universal belief that the world was a flat surface, and the continuance of the ocean beyond the land without limit. It was also believed that if he sailed from his true course westward to the south he would fall into an ocean of liquid fire. It was further argued that, conceding the rotundity of the earth, if he succeeded by favorable and constant gales to reach the crown of this rotundity, he would necessarily descend in his voyage, and return would be impracticable. The appearance of Columbus before this learned council of scholars and ecclesiastics presents to the imagination one of the most dramatic pictures of history. He was tall, well formed, muscular, and possessed a lofty and dignified demeanor. He was fifty-one years of age, and his white hair invested him with a venerable appearance. This body of eminent men appear to have listened with indifference or listlessness to the fervent eloquence of the simple hearted mariner, who was unadorned by any titles of nobility or the honors of the universities. The proofs that

the Phœnicians had discovered the New World were no more known to this learned assembly, or to anybody else in Europe at that period than were the alleged discoveries by the Northmen in the tenth century. Columbus had no sooner stated his case than he was assailed with citations from the Book of Genesis, the Psalms of David, the Prophets, the Epistles, and the Gospels to show the impossibility of his theory. To these objections were added the opinions of St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine, St. Jerome and St. Gregory, St. Basil and St. Ambrose.

In answer to these objections Columbus submitted that the inspired writers must be regarded as speaking figuratively, and that the commentaries of the ancient fathers, although entitled to the deference of mankind on points of faith, were not authoritative on questions of cosmography. There were many of his learned examiners, however, who were impressed by the logic and warmed into enthusiasm by the eloquence of Columbus. Chief among these was Diego de Deza, a learned friar, of the order of St. Dominick, who subsequently became archbishop of Seville, the second ecclesiastical dignitary of Spain.

The conference was devoid of all results. After a course of delays and disappointments sufficient to have reduced any ordinary man to despair, the assistance which he had so long sought was given him. On Friday, the 3d day of August, 1492, early in the morning, Columbus set sail from the port of Palos with three small vessels and one hundred and twenty men. Eighteen years had now elapsed since Columbus had first conceived the idea of this enterprise. Most of that time had been passed in humiliating solicitation in the midst of ridicule, neglect, and poverty. The prime of his life had been wasted in the struggle, and he was now fifty-six years of age. The story of this voyage is too well known to require repetition, as also the difficulties which he encountered and surmounted in combating the vague terrors of the seamen and their unwillingness to continue the voyage. His crew were several times on the verge of mutiny, and it was only by the exercise of all the powers of his daring and commanding spirit that an open rebellion was prevented. They were reassured by indications of land, and for some days the voyage was continued with revived courage, until at last the dissatisfaction of the crew began to break out with open violence. They insisted upon returning homeward and abandoning the voyage as hopeless; but Columbus, after endeavoring in vain to pacify his men by promises, finally assumed a different tone, and told them it was useless

to murmur, the expedition had been sent by the sovereigns to seek the Indies, and he would persevere until, by the blessing of God, he should accomplish the enterprise. On Thursday, October 11th, manifestations of the vicinity of land were so clear as no longer to admit of a doubt. As night surrounded the vessels, the greatest animation prevailed, and not an eye was closed after sunset. Columbus took his station on the top of the castle or cabin, peering out into the darkness of night. It was an hour of intense solicitude. About 10 o'clock he descried what he thought was a light glimmering at a distance.

> The sails were furled with many a soothing close;
> Solemn and slow the evening anthem rose
> Hymns to the Virgin: 'twas the hour of day
> When setting suns o'er summer seas display
> A path of glory, opening in the west,
> Of golden clines and islands of the blest;
> And human voices on the silent air
> Went o'er the waves in songs of gladness there.
> Chosen of men 'twas thine at noon of night,
> First from the prow to hail the glimmering light.
> Emblem of truth Divine who secret ray
> Enters the soul and makes the darkness day.
> Pedro Rodrigo there, methought it shone
> There in the west and now, alas! 'tis gone!
> 'Twas all a dream—we gaze and gaze in vain—
> But mark and speak not—there it comes again.
> It moves—what form is mortal eye, what being there
> With form like his lustre from the morning air?
> With instinct, passions say, how like our own!
> Oh! when will day reveal a world unknown?

They continued the course until two in the morning, when a gun from the Pinta, the vessel in advance, gave the joyful signal of land, which was soon clearly visible about two leagues distant. Who can conceive the wild and tumultuous emotions that swelled the heart of Columbus on the early dawn of Friday, October 12th, 1492? The object of his life had been attained. He had achieved a reputation as enduring as the human race. His massive intellect had given to civilization a new world. As the golden light of day dispelled the shadows of night his eyes rested on the beautiful island. Though apparently uncultivated it was peopled, for the inhabitants came running to the shore in amazement. Columbus, richly attired in scarlet, and holding the royal standard, landed, and throwing himself on his knees, kissed the earth and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. The natives assembled around him in silent astonishment, and his men, ashamed of their disobedience and distrust, prostrated

themselves at his feet, begging his forgiveness. Columbus, drawing his sword, planted the royal standard, and in the name of the sovereign took possession of the country, which, in memory of his preservation, he called San Salvador.

Thus was America discovered, and a new world revealed. Columbus sought merely to find a new passage to the Indies, and lived and died in the belief he had accomplished his purpose. The remainder of his life was full of the strange vicissitudes of fortune. He died on the 20th of May, 1506, after two years of illness, humiliation, and disappointments, in the seventieth year of his age. After Columbus had sailed across the Atlantic Ocean the further discoveries followed naturally. The success of his experiment answered all the objections raised to such voyages. A new field was opened. The merit of his success is not diminished by the fact of any prior discovery. If any such event occurred, it was unknown to him, and to the inhabitants of Europe. He braved the perils of the sea, and the horrors with which superstition had invested the unknown world. His heroic daring gave birth to an age of courageous enterprise such as the world had never seen. He opened a home for the oppressed, and we of this land of liberty owe him a debt of gratitude which we can never repay. Columbus was a man combining most extraordinary characteristics. In his mind were singularly blended the practical and poetical; with avidity he grasped all kinds of knowledge, which bore upon his theories, while impatient of the limited progress of his times, he pressed forward in his conclusions far in advance of the most learned of his contemporaries, and by his discoveries dispelled the ignorance of the age and opened a new career to the human race. His courage was sublime. He stood before kings as an equal. He was driven from his firm resolve neither by the ridicule of the ignorant nor the polished sarcasms of the learned. He was sustained in his inflexible resolution by a lofty faith in the Divine assistance. He proposed to devote the wealth which he anticipated would result from his great discoveries to the objects of philanthropy and religion. He meditated vast contributions to charities, the endowment of churches where masses should be said for the souls of the departed, and the rescue of the holy sepulchre from the grasp of the Infidels. His poetical temperament led him to dwell with delight upon the picturesque beauty of the new lands he had brought to light. In his letters and journals written during his voyage to the New World he describes the luxuriance of the forests, the blandness of

the atmosphere, the sereneness of the climate, the grandeur of the mountains, and the limpid freshness of running streams, with all the enthusiasm of the poet or the painter. But the wildest flights of his imagination fell short of the reality of to day. Could he have contemplated this grand nation, stretching across a continent more opulent in its resources than all the empires of Europe, offering shelter, and liberty and wealth to men from all the nations of the earth, how would that splendid revelation have alleviated the sadness of his declining years and cast a halo of glory about his departing spirit!

An interesting feature of the ceremonial at this point was the presence of General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, accompanied by the Governor's Staff, who rode to the stand and exchanged salutations with the officers of the Association amid the cheers of the assemblage.

Music.—Lucrezia Borgia was performed.

Chevalier G. F. Secchi de Casali, of New York, editor of *L'Eco d' Italia*, was then introduced and addressed the assemblage. The following is the original text and translation of his remarks:

Italians: I am very grateful to the gentlemen composing the Centennial Commission and the Christopher Columbus Monument Association for the kind invitation to participate in the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, and more particularly to assist in the consecration of the ground designated for the Monument which you propose erecting to Christopher Columbus on this spot—these two celebrations, combined to commemorate two great events, the one the anniversary of a nation's birth, and the other the discovery of a New World and the honoring of the discoverer. If it is our duty to participate in the joys and sorrows of a nation, it is equally our duty to remember those great men whose names are historically connected with this country. Italy has contributed many brilliant names to the history of this land, among which are Columbus, Americus Vespucius, the Cabots, and Verrazzani. We must not forget, either, the first historian of the war of American Independence, Charles Botta, and many other distinguished persons who have rendered this country emi-

nent services. In diplomacy, Count Selopis, in the Geneva Conference, and Count Corti, arbiter of the Treaty of Washington, have both secured the lasting remembrance of the American people.

To you, the children of Italy resident in Philadelphia, belongs exclusively the honor of having conceived and successfully carried through the erecting of a marble Monument to Columbus. No other American city could be more worthy of the honor than Philadelphia, because this city was the cradle of American liberty, and from here issued the great Declaration of the Independence of the thirteen Colonies. With you, Italian residents of Philadelphia, I divide the joy of this day, because from the moment I put my foot on the soil of this city I consider myself a Philadelphian by adoption. On this spot, thirty years ago, I celebrated my first Fourth of July in America. The Philadelphia of that day was comparatively a mere provincial city; now she has assumed the gigantic proportion and the distinguishing features of a great metropolis. Then the Italians were very few in this city, now they are counted by thousands, and have many associations and institutions that honor the Italian name.

The Italian text is as follows:

Italiani. Sono grato alla Commissione Centenaria ed all' Associazione Colombo del cortese invito di partecipare al 99° Anniversario dell' Indipendenza Americana ed alla consecrazione del terreno ove avete predestinato di erigere un monumento a Cristoforo Colombo. Sono due feste che si combinano; l'una è la commemorazione dell'indipendenza di un popolo dal dominio straniero, l'altra uno dei fatti più strepitosi che ricordi la storia; cioè il miracolo di aver fatto sorgere dalle onde un ignoto mondo.

Se è nostro dovere di partecipare alla gioie come ai dolori della terra che ci ospita, non è men sacrosanto obbligo di onorar la memoria di quei nostri sommi, i di cui nomi si collegano a questo paese, e voi nell'innalzare un monumento a Colombo, credo intendiate onorare egualmente quegli altri arditi navigatori Italiani che ne seguirono le orme. Vespucci, i due Cabotto e Verrazzani, tutti ebbero parte alla scoperta di questo continente. Non dimentichiamo che anche il primo e più fedele istorico della guerra della Indipendenza Americana fu un Italiano, Carlo Botta, e che in questi tempi due Italiani vennero scelti ad arbitri, uno nella Conferenza di Ginevra e l'altro nell'assestamento della que-

stione relativa al trattato di Washington, cioè il Conte Sclopis ed il Conte Corti, ambidue Cenemeriti degli Stati Uniti.

A voi Italiani di Filadelfia spetta la gloria esclusiva di aver ideato e condotto a buon fine la iniziativa di un tributo marmoreo a Colombo, nessuna città Americana è più degna di questa per tale tributo; dacchè Filadelfia fu la culla della libertà Americana e da qui venne dichiarata la Indipendenza delle 13 Colonie Unite.

Io oggi divido con voi il giubilo di questo giorno, dacchè dal momento che posi piede in queste mura mi stimai sempre Filadelfiano di adozione.

Trent'anni a ieri io celebrai in Filadelfia ed in questo stesso luogo il mio primo 4 di luglio in America; allora Filadelfia si poteva chiamare una città di provincia, oggi è una gigantesca metropoli; allora la Colonia Italiana di qui era poco numerosa, ora gl' Italiani qui residenti si contano a migliaia; non avevamo associazione alcuna perchè eravamo troppo pochi, ora voi avete una Società di Unione e Fratellanza, la quale vanta un edificio proprio pelle sue riunioni; avete una Società pel monumento Colombo ed una Compagnia Bersaglieri con banda militare; avete una scuola pei vostri piccoli; avete una chiesa amministrata da un sacerdote, il quale avendo la coscienza di accoppiare il suo sacro magistero ai doveri del cittadino, vi prova che si può essere prete senz'essere anti-patriota.

After a selection from Ernani, the closing remarks on the occasion were delivered by Rev. A. Isoleri, Pastor of the Italian Church of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Philadelphia. The text and translation of his remarks is as follows:—

It is expected that I should say what may have been left unsaid by the distinguished orators who have preceded me. It was with the greatest delight that I saw, some two years ago, in the midst of our Italian colony, the birth of the beautiful project of erecting in this place a Monument to the memory of the Discoverer of the New World. With pleasure and pride I have witnessed the growth of this project, and so rapid has been its development that in a single year hence, upon this ground, we shall see it consummated. We will then be able, with noble pride, to show a statue of the immortal Christopher Columbus to all who may gather here to celebrate the first Centennial of American Indepen-

dence. Imagination already points it out to me, and the sight of it, to use the words of the divine poet, "ennobles me."

My congratulations I therefore offer to all those who, with patriotic zeal and exemplary generosity, have brought this worthy undertaking to its present advanced position. God bless them! and may He bless this spot upon which the Monument will be erected, and may He also bless all those who may labor for the success of an undertaking so noble as is this one, that they may live long and happily. And in the coming time, whenever they may here direct their steps with their children, and their children's children, let them point to this Monument, and tell them "we erected it in the year of the first Centennial of American Independence."

And here to-day I may be pardoned for mentioning a wish which is dear to my heart. In France, there still lives a venerable old man, in whose veins runs Italian blood, the Count Rozelly de Lorgues, who, years ago, took up his pen to write the most beautiful and truthful narration that has ever seen the light of day, of the life and undertakings of our great Genoese. And not long ago the noble Count wrote again; and again it was of Columbus he wrote. The object of his first, as well as of his second writing, was to promote the canonization of that great man. Now the wish to which I have desired to give expression is this: that the desire of this noble old man might be satisfied before he goes down to lie in the sepulchre of his ancestors, or, at least, that before the old and new worlds gather to celebrate the fourth Centennial Anniversary of the discovery of America (from which only a little more than fifteen years separates us), the Church may place upon the brows of Columbus the aureola of a Saint; as Italy, nay all the world already placed on his temples the crown of a Hero. One word more, my friends, and I am done. Columbus, the son of our Church, the son of a free land, the Discoverer of this land, which is for us a country of adoption—Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty—and the assemblage which will soon take place in this immense Park, of all the nations of the earth, to give each other the kiss of peace—and the exhibition which Liberty will make of its fruits—the honor of our dear Italy—everything, requires of us Italians, the faithful practice of all Christian and civil virtues, now as then; and this, while it will increase the glory of our dear country, will also make us worthy inhabitants of the land discovered by Columbus, and worthy citizens

of this great Republic; upon which, and upon Italy, and upon us all may Almighty God shower now and forever His choicest blessings.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the reverend gentleman was greeted with the prolonged vivas of the assemblage, which then dispersed.

The Italian text of the address is as follows:

Dopo questi il Rev° Padre Isoleri fu introdotto e così diresse la parola:

Italiani, Americani, e voi tutti Amici, che quì ci fate corona.

A me l' onore non meritato, ne, ambito di conchiudere questa solenne cerimonia con alcune parole—Ma che resta a dire dopo gli oratori, illustri che mi han preceduto?—E, pur duopo nondimeno che io parli: Ebbene dirò che col più grande giubilo vidi a nascere or fan due anni dal seno della nostra Colonia Italiana la bella idea d'inalzare qui, un monumento allo scopritore del Nuovo Mondo.

Questa idea io vidi a crescere e concretizzarsi ogni dì, più; sicchè fra un anno su questo terreno si vedrà realizzata; e noi potremo con nobile orgoglio additare a quanti qui, converranno per celebrare il 1° Centenaro dell' Indipendenza Americana l'effigie dell' Immortale Cristoforo COLOMBO.

Oh! .... il pensiero dalle ali dorate cui è ignoto limite di spazio e di tempo già me lo mostra, e per usare le parole del divino Poeta: "di vederlo in me stesso mi esalto!"—Le mie congratulazioni pertanto a tutti quelli che con zelo indefesso e generosità esemplare condussero a sì buon porto una sì degna impresa—Iddio li benedica—e benedica queste zolle su cui s' innalzerà il progettato monumento.

E benedica eziandio tutti coloro che s' affaticheranno per la riuscita di questo nobile progetto. Vivano essi lunghi anni e felici; e ogni qualvolta qui volgeranno il piede coi figli e nipoti additino loro questo monumento dicendo: noi l' abbiamo eretto l' anno del 1° Centenario dell' Indipendenza Americana?

E chi mi vieterà di fare oggi un'augurio? Sotto il cielo di Francia vive tutt' ora un venerando vegliardo nelle cui vene scorre sangue Italiano, il Conte Roselly de Lorgues—Egli impugnò la penna anni sono, per i scrivere la più bella e la più

verace narrazione della vita e delle gesta del nostro Genovese. E non ha molto che ei stese nuovamente la mano per impugnare la penna e scrivere—Scrisse il nobile Conte, e fu di Colombo: oggetto del primo scritto come del secondo si fu il promovere la canonizzazione di quel Grande. Chi mi vieterà, diss'io, di fare oggi un'augurio?.. Il mio augurio? eccolo: Che il voto di questo nobile vegliardo sia appagato pria che ei discenda nel sepolcro degli avi suoi—O almen che pria che il vecchio e il nuovo Mondo si mettano in festa per celebrare il 4° Centenario della scoperta dell' America dal quale non ci separano che poco più di tre lustri;—Che la Chiesa, io dico, cinga la fronte a Colombo dell' aureola del Santo, come l' Italia anzi il mondo gli cinse già la tempia della Corona del Grande!!

Una parola ancora, o mie cari, e finisco.

Colombo figlio della nostra Chiesa e figlio di libera terra, la Repubblica ligure,—Scopritore, di questa terra che è per noi patria di adozione;—Philadelphia, culla dell' Americana libertà;—e questo campo immenso in cui le nazioni si daranno ben presto il bacio di pace e libertà farà mostra de suoi frutti;—

L' onore d' Italia nostra tutto richiede da noi Italiani la pratica fedele delle virtù Cristiane e Cittadine—Il che mentre accrescerà il lustro e la gloria dell' Italia ci renderà ancora degni abitatori di questa terra da Colombo scoperta—degni concittadini di questa repubblica sulla quale e sull' Italia e su noi tutti faccia Iddio discendere le sue più elette benedizioni.

The President, Consul, and the Officers of the Association here descended from the stand, and placed permanently, side by side, the Standards of Italy and the United States on the site of the Monument.

The societies and officers then formed in procession, passing into Machinery Hall, accompanied by their band playing the National airs.

1776
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.
1876

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

This structure will stand north of the Horticultural Building, and on the eastern side of Belmont Avenue. It will illustrate a novel combination of materials, and is capable of erection in a few months. Its materials are wood and glass. It consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 826 feet in length, by 100 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet; the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide.

The four courts inclosed between the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, will be roofed and afford a large area for exhibits. Thus the ground plan of the building will be a parallelogram of 540 by 820 feet covering a space of nearly ten acres. In its immediate vicinity will be the stock yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.

GROUND PLAN.

The arrangement of the ground plan shows four main avenues, one running north and south through the centre of the building, 820 feet long by 70 wide. The three remaining avenues run east and west, one through the centre of the building and one at each end of it, distant from said ends 25 feet; the former is 540 feet long by 60 wide, and the two latter 540 feet long by 30 wide. The building is divided by the above avenues into sections, and each section has aisles 13 feet wide by 197 feet long, extending through it and opening into the main north and south avenue at one end, and into the side passage ways at the other. The four main avenues, with the aisles, form a most admirable arrangement by which the exhibitor can display and the visitor observe the various articles exhibited. There are, besides this, spaces at the ends and sides of the building, which can be used either for wall or floor exhibits. The main north and south avenue, being 70 feet wide, is specially adapted for the display of all varieties of small fruits, etc., etc.

CEREMONIES

OF BREAKING GROUND FOR

AGRICULTURAL HALL.*

The ceremonies connected with breaking ground for Agricultural Hall took place shortly after 12 o'clock; they were of a very interesting character and were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

A spacious platform was erected on the site of the proposed Building, and on this the ceremonies took place. This platform was decorated with flags and bunting, the front of it having the American in the centre, and on either side the British and French ensigns; the sides and rear displayed Asiatic, Russian, German, and other European and South American colors.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the members of both branches of Councils, wearing blue silk badges, and headed by Mayor Stokley, made their appearance on the platform, and the following members of the State Legislature: Senators John Lamon and Horatio Gates Jones, and Representatives John E. Kennedy, James H. Marshall, James J. Monaghan, Theodore F. Miller, William H. Patterson, Edward A. Good, George W. Hall, Albert W. Crawford, Charles Gentner, James Devereux, Martin Conrad, W. J. Roney, George A. Bakeoven, Thomas J. Rice, William Ringgold, Josephus Yeakel, Joseph M. Hill, Charles B. Salter, George L. Pallatt, H. O'Neill, J. R. Souder, and J. M. Jamison, also wearing badges.

Carriages then arrived on the ground, containing Judge Frederick M. Watts, of Washington, Commissioner of Agriculture, who was selected as the orator for the occasion, and accompanying him were Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United

* To be constructed by Mr. Quigley.

States Centennial Commission; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Frederick Fraley, Treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance; John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; Chief Engineer, Wm. H. McFadden; Amasa McCoy, Esq., of Chicago; Thomas Cochran, Chairman of the Centennial Building Committee; John Baird, of the Board of Finance; Chairman of the Building Committee; the German Society; the Wholesale Grocer's Association; the Corn Exchange; Merchant's Exchange; members of the Centennial Society, and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The Centennial orchestra, under Prof. Theo. Herman, performed the "Star Spangled Banner."

On account of the absence of the Governor, who was to preside, Mr. John Welsh, calling the assemblage to order, said that his Honor, the Mayor of the City, would assume his duties.

Mayor Stokley then expressing his regrets for the absence of the Governor, took the chair; an anthem was performed by the orchestra, and the Mayor introduced the Rev. Wm. Newton, who offered prayer:—

Oh, Eternal God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, the Giver of all spiritual benediction and grace, the Author of everlasting life, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift! Thou hast been our refuge in all generations; Thou art our God, and we will praise Thee; our fathers' God, and we will prepare for Thee an habitation. Our fathers trusted in Thee, and Thou wert their shield and their exceeding great reward. Thou did'st bring them forth, by a way that they knew not, out from their own land, into this good land wherein we dwell—a land of fountains of waters, of brooks, and of rivers that spring from the depths—a land in which we lack nothing that is good. We bless and adore Thy name, that here the tree of liberty was planted by the side of the waters of life, and that beneath its sheltering branches, the oppressed of the nations of the earth have found in us a refuge and a home.

We thank Thee for all the great names with which Thou hast adorned our nation's history, and for the glorious memories that cluster around the day that now we celebrate. We thank Thee

that when the time of trial came, and the cloud of war burst upon our land, Thou wert our wisdom in counsel, our strength in action, and that Thou did'st cover our head in the day of battle, and did'st give victory to the cause for which we had drawn our sword.

And now we have grown to be a great and mighty nation, and have taken our place amongst the foremost nations of the earth, but we bow before Thee in humiliation and shame, that in our prosperity we had forgotten Thee, that brother lifted up hand against brother, that family was arrayed against family, and State against State, and our land dyed with fraternal blood. But, Oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, we adore and bless Thee that Thou hast overruled all this for good, that Thou hast brought peace into our borders again, that Thou hast healed our divisions, broken every chain, and let the oppressed go free to "proclaim liberty in all the land—to all the inhabitants thereof."

And now we have come together to-day in the interest of peace, and of the common brotherhood of the nations of the earth, to carry forward the great enterprise in which we are now engaged.

Let Thy blessing, we humbly pray Thee, rest upon us, and the work of our hands do Thou prosper to-day: and as the thousands and the tens of thousands shall come to our borders from foreign lands, and see the blessings wherewith the Lord, our God, has blessed us, may they look upon a great people sitting down beneath the shadow of Thy sheltering arms, strong in Thy might, safe in Thy protecting care, working out the great mission with which Thou hast charged us among the nations of the earth, a people fearing God and hating covetousness, and illustrating in all their borders that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and of whom it may be truly said "the Lord hath done great things for them, whereof we are glad." Hear us, we humbly pray; and when Thou hearest, answer and bless for our dear Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The orchestra then performed the National Hymn, "My Country, 'tis of thee," after which, his Honor Mayor Stokley, introduced Professor Amasa McCoy, of Chicago, an orator, well known in Pennsylvania and throughout the country, as the Reader of the Declaration of American Independence. [Applause.]

Previous to the reading, Professor McCoy spoke as follows:—

Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. Citizens of neighboring and widely distant States. *Fellow*-citizens all, of the United States of America. [Applause.] In obedience to the commands of the Committee on the Celebration, the duty now devolves upon your servant, the speaker, soliciting your most indulgent attention, to read, with mortal and feeble lips, the thrilling words which make this a mighty and immortal day. [Emotion and applause.] And while we listen to this venerable charter of our liberties, in an era when we command the respect of the world, and in the presence of those rapidly rising and enormous palaces of industry, which attest our capabilities in the arts of peace; and when of all of the vast multitudes now assembled on these grounds, there probably is not one man, however humble, who does not feel his heart throb, and his bosom expand, with a proud consciousness that he is the citizen of a mighty Republic [applause], now, happily, united forever, and forever free [great enthusiasm]; yet, let it be remembered that when this Declaration was adopted, it was when our country was in the feebleness of its infancy; when America as yet was without an army, without a navy, without a treasury, without a flag, without any element of nationality whatever. Let it be kept well in mind, that when that heroic little band of civilians, thus resolved in council, to so stand by the Father of his Country, whom they had placed in the field, they dared to brave the wrath of an ancient, an opulent, and a powerful Monarchy, whose conquering armies had shaken the earth, and whose triumphant navies had made her mistress of the seas—that when these Signers affixed their signatures to this great Title-deed of Freedom, some of them were already proclaimed to be outlaws; some of them had a price set upon their heads. [Applause.]

The orator now read the Declaration. At the words "We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America," the speaker laid down the book, and uplifted the flag of our nationality which these words asserted, and amid continuous applause, repeated the same words with increased emphasis: "We, therefore, the Representatives of the *United States of America*," &c.

Mayor Stokley then came forward, and receiving a spade from Mr. John Baird, the Chairman of the Building Committee, said:

"By authority of the Centennial Board of Finance, I will now proceed to break ground for the erection of the Centennial Agricultural Hall.

The Mayor then stepped down from the platform, spade in hand, and dug from the green sward a sod, which was deposited upon the platform. The act was greeted with applause by the spectators, the band performing a triumphal march.

The Mayor then announced that the assemblage would be addressed by Hon. Frederick M. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Bureau at Washington.

Judge Watts accordingly responded in the following address:—

ADDRESS

BY HON. FREDERICK M. WATTS.

Friends and Fellow-citizens: We are prone to congratulate ourselves upon the attainment of our glorious Independence—proudly to boast of the happily conceived Constitution and laws under which we live, of the commerce of the seas which we enjoy, the right to choose the professional career of life for which our talent fits us, and the manufacturing industry which our energy or tastes may indicate—freely to express our thoughts without fear, and, above all, and over all, to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience. But what were all these if they were bestowed upon a barren and fruitless land? How worthy would they be of our consideration if we could forget for a moment that the enjoyment of them all is dependent upon the successful efforts of man to cultivate the earth?

What of the spirit of independence if our surroundings were the threatenings of poverty? What of the fundamental law of the land, if for our lives and property we had not constantly in view the stimulants which the productive character of the earth affords? What of the speculative and roving business of the merchant upon the high seas of the world, if he had not the products of agriculture to deal with? What of the ingenuity and skill of the manufacturer, if his daily bodily wants were not supplied by the farmer? What of the value of freedom of

thought and speech, if it were not for the marvellous proceeds of the earth, and the science and skill by which they are produced? And with what spirit could we approach God's throne of grace, if we had not all these results for which to be thankful?

It is fit and proper, therefore, that in the preparation now being made to celebrate an event which affords a resulting example of free government to the world, and an exposition of its ability to progress in art and science for the first hundred years of its life, that they who plan this work and seek to guide its progress to a successful termination should give prominence to that feature which will dedicate this spot to the interests of the farmer, and not only so, but to the undying memory of the Hon. Richard Peters, who lived and dwelt here, and whose name is like a household god in the family of every Pennsylvanian, to be worshipped as a teacher in the science of agriculture.

When we reflect that one-half of the population of the world is engaged in the business of agriculture, and that they and the other half are dependent for their existence upon its successful results, and both constantly hope that the bountiful supplies of God's providence may conduce to an abundant harvest, we have the united prayer of the whole human race, "God speed the plough!"

It is not, then, to be considered a subject of wonder that we assemble here to-day to signalize the effort to give prominence to the position which the science of agriculture is to take in this International Exhibition of the New World's progress.

What occupation of life has made such strides as that of agriculture? The steam-plough of to-day will supply the labor of the fifty horses of a few years ago; the separator now does the work of fifty men; the reaper and its attendants will accomplish fourfold the work of the labor of men, and with the rake, the tedder, the roller, the hayfork, by all of which labor is made easy, and the laborer relieved from the toil which once oppressed him. In the Exhibition of the world's progress there is no more favorable example than the march which the science of agriculture has made in the last century. A hundred years ago it was enough to know that if the earth be stirred and the seeds be sown their product and all else was the natural result of God's providence; that the plough, rude as it was then, was the best implement with which to till the earth, and that seed sown by the hand of man was all that was necessary to enable us to drag through the natural period of our existence, thus made toilsome and miserable.

But the eyes of men have been since opened. It is not now enough to know that we live and move and have our being. That large portion of mankind engaged in the work of the world was not content thus to grovel and crawl, but were startled into an attitude of ambition and enterprise by the prodigious products of the minds of men around them, and their march was onward, never again to relapse into or contemplate an inferior condition. Now the agriculturist is taught to look upon this lovely earth of ours as the beautiful landscape of God's creation, which is imbued with the powers of life, to breath and feed, and to yield its elements and products to the nursing and delicate operations of his hands. While he follows the plough he perceives its use, he sees in it how the educated mind of man has infused mechanical science into its structure. He marks well the work it has to do, and how well it is adapted to the work. He now contemplates the seeds he commits to the earth, and does not believe that it is the work of chance that they grow. He sees, too, that they are imbued with the germinating powers of life and light. He perceives that they are distinguished by the qualities of good and bad; and he knows that perfect analogy, which characterizes life in its inception, growth in its progress, the product of their results, and the final death of all vegetable as well as animal creation. But, above all, and more than all, he has learned to know himself, that he is a part of this special work of God's hands, placed here to direct and govern all these things.

These are no artificial objects on which the agriculturist is to expend his happy life and thoughts. They are the delightful things of nature on which he operates, and nature co-operates with him in all his labors, and sweetens them to his contented spirit. And he rests upon this as the grand secret of his attachment to rural life, that, while he modulates and benefits by her functions, she takes up, quickens, and completes the work of his hands.

There is a living, moving, acting principle in the labors of the agriculturist which distinguishes his from other pursuits of life; the earth yields its strength and increase to the seeds he casts upon it, and to his cattle that walk upon it; the winds seem to blow, the rains to fall, and the waters to run for him; the very frosts and snows of winter give salutary checks to vegetation, lighten his soil, and destroy what is noxious for him, and every principle of animal and vegetable organization and existence co-operates to support and enrich him. There is a charm in this

which must last whilst the spirit of man feels and acknowledges the strivings of his own mind, and the omnipotent power of God around him.

Farmers do not reason thus, but they feel it, and it is the mysterious workings of this acting charm which has infused its sweetness into the hearts of all rural people in all ages of the world.

We have assembled here to-day to initiate a leading feature of the approaching Centennial ; to mark and fix the place where will be collected the products of American soil, and the machinery used in its production, a place to which the attention of the world will be called as a marked feature of the event which the approaching Centennial meeting is intended to commemorate.

One hundred years ago this land was comparatively a barren waste, the habitation of savages and wild beasts, while now it is a beautiful garden ; the field of the farmer, the home of the scientist, the city of the merchant, the office of the student, and the shop of the mechanic, where all work together in the prosecution of a common purpose, to promote the wealth, the health, and the happiness of each other, and the honor of our much loved country.

In taking the first step towards the erection of this house, to be dedicated to the work of agricultural science, we address ourselves to the merchant and mechanic, the active and energetic motive powers of busy life, and ask them to look with favor upon a project which has for its object the display of industry and science, as exemplified by the products and implements of agriculture. The busy marts of men are filled with the products of the farmer. His success and his profits largely contribute to that trade and commerce which are the products of your enterprise.

While the abundant yield of the husbandman enriches him the result is favorably felt in every department of the merchant's counting-house and the mechanic's shop. As then you move and make your impress upon the minds of men, let your actions be tempered with the idea that all business, whether in the merchant's store, the mechanic's shop, or the mariner's ship upon the ocean, is dependent for its working elements upon the product of the farm.

We will not appeal in vain to the professor and the student, who possess the lights of reason and enjoy the fruits of knowledge, that their influence may be thrown into the scale of agri-

cultural progress, that while you have in your hands that helm of power which gives direction to the elements of government you will always have in mind that to promote the true and efficient principles of political economy, to expand and increase the influence of that virtue whereby alone we may hope to maintain our own free government and laws is to encourage the farmer.

We ask of the statesman while he advocates the interests of his constituents at the bar of the Senate; of the lawyer who advocates the cause of his client at the bar of justice, and of that sacred office which advocates the cause of man at the bar of Heaven, that they may ever remember the magnitude of the bounties of God's providence which come form the hands of the husbandman.

Let me not forget to exhort her whose influence is always so strongly marked upon the characters of men, from their cradle to their grave, to look kindly and with favor upon that marked morality which characterizes the life of the husbandman—the mother whose affections root so deeply in the existence of her child; whose anticipations are often stimulated to painful anxiety for its welfare; who watches its progress in life with an eye to doubt and danger; whose hopes are elevated to the Giver of all good, that He may smile graciously upon the career of her darling child, or whose fearful forebodings may be realized in the spectacle that he is despised by the society of men and frowned upon by the attributes of Heaven. We invoke the prayer of this influence on the work this day began. And to all those assembled here we ask a helping hand and cheerful spirit in aid of those patriotic men who have undertaken to exhibit to the world the progress which has been made in science and art under the stimulating influence of a free government.

The ceremonies closed with the performance of a patriotic air.

After the exercises the Mayor, Council, President of the Commission and other invited guests proceeded over Belmont and crossed the river to Swansonia, where in the hospitable Strawberry Mansion a banquet had been prepared for them by the City. The remainder of the visitors at this point dispersed.

The absence of Gov. Hartranft was greatly regretted—he was prevented from attending by a sudden and severe indisposition.

The gavel prepared for his use from the wood of Independence Hall has been since transmitted to him in remembrance of the occasion with the regrets of the Committee.

THE BANQUET.

Arriving at that beautiful spot, which overlooks the Schuylkill, and exposes to view the upper part of the distant Centennial Buildings, the carriages were again unloaded, and the "exercises" commenced. Mr. Grim, the excellent boniface of this delightful retreat, ushered the party into the banqueting room on the first floor, to partake of the dinner furnished for the city officials. Mayor Stokley was called to the head of the table. He was surrounded by Frederick Fraley, Secretary of the Centennial Commission; John Welsh; Ex-Governor Patton, of Alabama, United States Centennial Commissioner; Ex-Governor Bigler; D. J. Morrill, the indefatigable Commissioner of this State; Frederick M. Watts, Chief Commissioner of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Professor Amasa McCoy, of Chicago; Thomas Cochran, of the Finance Committee; Mr. Smedley, of the Survey Department; John L. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Council Committee on Centennial Commission, and Solicitor of the body. After ample justice had been done to the welcome repast, for all present were exceedingly hungry after their long ride, the health of Gen. Hawley, "The gallant soldier, brilliant statesman, and able Centennial Commissioner," was proposed. General Hawley was loudly called for, and, in response, said: "I can do no less than to acknowledge this kind compliment, but I confess I have nothing to say, because all I say at present is on Centennial, and there is nothing for me to say on that subject in Philadelphia. You are all acquainted with our wants, and have responded magnificently to all our calls for aid. I thank you for your generosity, and I am able to express profound satisfaction that the people throughout this great nation are beginning to see the necessity of the success of this great

undertaking in the same light that you do. To-night I leave for New York, where, in the upper part of that State, I shall review the great work, and the interest and labors displayed in this City to promote its prosperity and make it a national success and honor."

After the applause which followed the general's remarks had ceased, the health of "The great Centennial financier, Ex-Governor Bigler," was proposed. Governor Bigler said: "I will not make this an occasion to make a Centennial speech, but I cannot pass the opportunity without expressing my assurance of the honorable success of this great enterprise. I have been sensitive on that point from the beginning, but I am now assured that all will come out right. But if any emergency should occur I am sure Philadelphia will come to our rescue." Dr. Burnell then proposed the health of the "Centennial Mayor, Wm. Stokley." His Honor, in reply, said: "I arise to respond with great pride for Philadelphia. It is a proud day for this City. She has proven to the United States and to the world that she is able to successfully carry on a great National undertaking almost without outside aid. Three years ago it was said she could not carry the burden of a great National Exhibition, but I think she has admirably proven that she can do more if necessary. It shall be a success, and the money will be furnished by our citizens to insure that end to an unlimited amount. If the United States Government leaves the undertaking where it now is, we will, unaided, take it up and carry it gloriously through. Philadelphia is the only City in the Union that cannot get anything from the government when she asks for it. It is because we have a high-spirited pride, and will not go down on our knees and beg for help. We will help ourselves, and do it successfully."

At the close of his Honor's speech, Chief Engineer Smedley, of the Survey Department, proposed the health of John Welsh, President of the Board of Finance. Mr. Welsh said: "My principle is to go onward and forward, and I hope this great undertaking will proceed onward and forward to success. I believe the country is coming to our aid with cordiality that will

satisfy all. I have evidence from all parts of the country to this effect, and I think now, with no great effort, we will receive the entire support of the various States."

Mr. Shoemaker then arose and stated that many of the gentlemen desired to visit the Concert at Machinery Hall, and he thought the assembly better retire. This suggestion was quickly carried out, and the party returning to their carriages, left the grounds, some for Machinery Hall, and others to various parts of the Park. The reporters were, through the courtesy of his Honor, Mayor Stokley, provided with seats at the banqueting board.

THE GERMAN DEMONSTRATION

AT "THE HILLS" MANSION.

The Centennial Humboldt Festival Organization, having been invited by the Committee of Arrangements of the Centennial Board of Finance, resolved to take part in the Demonstration. The ceremonies were to commence at 2 P. M. precisely, and to consist of instrumental and vocal music, and orations.

Shortly after one o'clock, the respective societies assembled at Pennsylvania and Fairmount avenues, and marched in the following order, colors flying, and drums beating, through the Park by Fairmount entrance: Chief Marshal, Mr. Turnwart Heier, with a staff of aids, escorted by a company of German Turners (gymnasts), the delegates of the organization; Koltes Post, No. 228, G. A. R.; the singing societies: Liederkranz, Allemania Singing Association, Germania Mænnerchor, Union Sængerbund, Arion, Sængerbund, is partly as societies and partly as delegations; company of Herman Lodge, K. of P.; Humboldt Lodge, No. 95, and members of other societies. The rear was brought up by companies of the Turners Societies. The procession, about 1500 men, marched first to the site of the corner-stone for the Humboldt Monument, where a choir of singers composed of over 100 male voices, under the leadership of Professor Kuenzel sung "The German Mænnergesang," by Abt and "The Watch on the Rhine," in superior style, and then re-formed and passed on to "the Hills" mansion,* where it assembled under the shadow of the ancient trees surrounding it. The north side of the verandah of the mansion, was appropriately decorated with the National colors of America and Germany, as well as with the flags of other nations. Mr. Lorenz Herbert, a prominent German citizen,† called the meeting to order. Among those present were, besides the delegates of the Centennial Organization, some of the most active members of the Monument Association: Consul Rudolph Koradi; G. Schandein; George Doll; Richard M. Mucklé; and as guest, the Consul General of Germany, at New York, Dr. Herman A. Schuhmacher.

After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, in which the audience joined, the chairman, Mr. Herbert, then introduced Mr. Charles S. Keyser, who delivered an oration in the English language, which was received with great applause. Mr. Keyser before proceeding to address the assemblage, addressed the dele-

* The site of the residence of Robert Morris, the Financier of the American Revolution.

† Vice President of the Monument Association.

gates present, thanking them in the name of the Celebration Committee, as well as the Committee on the Ceremonies of which the orator was Chairman, for their participation in the festivities of the day by this brilliant demonstration. He then spoke as follows:—

"The spirit of the event strides on before the event, and in to-day already walks to morrow."

GENTLEMEN: The enthusiasm of these continuous celebrations, Concord and Lexington, Mecklenburg and Bunker Hill, and this greater celebration which precedes the festal year of the Republic, realizes to us its grandeur and its glory. We live already in the hour. The spirit of a solemn, joyous event is striding on before the event, with its banners, its blare of trumpets, its clash of arms, and its multitudes of people. The tramp of a mighty army bearing the trophies of a century of freedom on the earth moves the heart of the land, and echoes back from all other lands. It is that army returning that went forth from our sacred Hall a century ago—the army created by a great Baron of your race, O German men!

That great Baron is fallen in its ranks long, long years ago—his greater Commander lives only in immortal fame! All those who fought in its first marches are gone, but the ranks are closed, and the living stand in the places of the dead, and they who fell away in the last marches of that long campaign of freedom—century long, stand together once more, and so more glorious, that army of the living and the dead returns a mighty host—conquerors of hostile wastes, emancipators from human bondage. Grander and stronger than in the earlier time, it comes back for conquerors' wreath and crown, and song and festival, bringing the trophies of that long campaign. It comes back with power; in every land its strongholds are set within the people's heart; the world at last it dominates. We greet the coming of this great army of peace, of the Republic, and the world, the army of the living and the immortal dead. Your friends and brothers are leaders in this army; that great Baron is yours! That greater leader is yours, whose name we honor this day—the huge-brained elder brother of your race. And on this ground shall be set his monument and said his eulogy. Prepare, brethren, for the hour of glory to his great name. Prepare, O great City! more and more, for the hour of glory to the land; it is no longer future; it is here!

This multitude to-day are not the couriers of the coming time, they are the battalions of the host themselves; these are the songs that fill the air, the glittering lances, the banners of the festal year. We are passing with them this hour through the last portal of the old century; the grand temple of peace rises before us, with their laurels and palms, their garlands and crowns; the joy bells are ringing; the cannon thundering.

Abt's "Der Deutsche Mannergesang" was then sung by the societies, after which Dr. G. Kellner, of the *German Democrat*, delivered an address, of which the following is the text and a literal translation:

Welcome here on this festive day, on this hallowed spot. Five years ago, on the 16th day of September, 1869, the corner-stone was laid here of the Monument of a man who is recognized as one of the noblest and worthiest representatives of the highest culture of the mind of modern times—of the Monument of Alexander Humboldt. Then, at the centennial anniversary of his birth, we thought, above all things, of the renown and intellectual greatness of the man which has made him the cosmopolitan, the revered teacher and leader of science for all nations and all times, and the bright example for the exploration of the universe and the discovery of the highest truth.

To-day we are assembled here to a sort of preliminary festival for 1876, where, by the erection of the proposed Monument, we intend not only to honor ourselves but also our dear fatherland of adoption. The great Republic, whose citizens we are, signifies peace and liberty. The arts of peace, therefore, are the ones that must form her firm foundation. And knowledge it is that must be the leader of the nation and the instructor of our youth, if the holy fire of freedom and human dignity shall not expire, which ninety-nine years ago to-day was kindled on the altar of the Union; if the work of the fathers of the Republic shall be a blessed and lasting one. Knowledge is power—is the highest power of a free nation, without which the exercise of its sovereignty is without sense and object, and without duration, because the latter must then act, not for the weal, but for the woe of all. Therefore, we do not look to the hero of bloody battles to point out to us the right path that leads to national welfare and national greatness, and to true refinement and culture. Our heroes, our

leaders, are the great men of peaceful labor, whose professional, industrial, and mental exertions created the progress of humanity —our heroes are the great inventors and explorers. The sword, too, has sometimes its rights, but the plough, the hammer, and the loom, and art and science, have it always. The sword conquers empires, but it also destroys them; but labor destroys nothing, but preserves everything. Washington was great as a warrior, but he was greater as a citizen, as a founder of a lawful peace, and a lawful order. And among these heroes of peace Alexander Humboldt occupies one of the highest positions. Therefore, we select him of German origin as the intellectual representative of our works, and our working for the founding and preservation of this great Republic. German pioneers especially were the ones who cultivated Pennsylvania over two hundred years ago, not with the sword but with labor of peace, and German-Americans contributed some of the best troops of Washington; but, immediately upon the completion of the war, they set the example of peaceful works to all again. Culture, Peace, and Liberty, are the three significant words that must adorn the banner of the Republic. All that the citizens of German origin can contribute thereto shall be done. That is our vow today at the spot where, by the erection of a Monument of a great champion of sciences, we intend to furnish the evidence before the entire country and the whole world that we are solemnly in earnest with this vow.

In the course of a year we shall meet again and at this spot. With great demonstrations and festivities we shall unveil the Monument of the man whom we have selected as the representative of all accomplishments by which the whole Teutonic race distinguishes itself, whose mental greatness is acknowledged by all our fellow-citizens, and whose culture and humanity should be a shining example to all. Honor to free labor! Honor to free research and science! With this watchword alone the civic peace and liberty of the Republic is lasting. Forever and ever may live the State of Labor, the Union of Peace and Liberty—the Republic of the United States.

Rede von Dr. J. Kellner.

Willkommen! Willkommen hier an diesem festlichen Tage, an dieser geweihten Stätte! Hier war es, wo vor fünf Jahren bereits am 16. September 1869, der Grundstein gelegt wurde zu dem Monument für

einen Mann, welcher als einer der edelsten und würdigsten Repräsentanten der höchsten Geistesbildung moderner Zeit gilt, zu dem Monument für Alexander Humboldt.

Damals bei der hundertjährigen Feier seines Geburtstages gedachten wir vor allen Dingen des Ruhmes und der geistigen Größe jenes Mannes, die ihn zum Weltbürger, zum gefeierten Lehrer und Führer der Wissenschaft für alle Völker und alle Zeiten gemacht haben, zum leuchtenden Beispiel für Erforschung des Weltalls und der Ergründung der höchsten Wahrheit. Damals wollten wir vor allen Dingen *ihn* ehren, und dadurch auch uns selbst.

Heute sind wir hier versammelt zur Vorfeier für 1876, wo wir durch Errichtung des projektirten Monuments, vor allen Dingen Zeugniß über unser eignes Wesen ablegen und in der Verehrung Humboldts nicht blos uns selbst, sondern auch unser theures Adoptiv-Vaterland zu ehren gedenken.

Die große Republik, deren Bürger wir sind, bedeutet Frieden und bedeutet Freiheit. Die Künste des Friedens, die Bildung des Volks, müssen ihr festes Fundament sein. Und das Wissen, die Kultur des Geistes, ist es, welches der Führer der Nation und der Lehrer der Jugend sein muß, wenn das heilige Feuer der Freiheit und Menschenwürde, welches heute vor 99 Jahren auf dem Altar der Union entzündet wurde, nicht erlöschen, wenn das große Werk der Väter der Republik ein gesegnetes, ein ewiges sein soll. „*Wissen ist Macht*," ist die **höchste** Macht einer freien Nation, ohne welche die Ausübung ihrer Hoheit und Selbstregierung, ihrer Souveränität, ohne Sinn und Verstand und ohne Dauer ist, weil sie alsdann nicht zum *Heil*, sondern zum *Unheil* für *Alle* werden muß.

Deshalb schauen wir nicht auf die Helden blutiger Schlachten, um uns den richtigen Weg zu zeigen zur Volkswohlfahrt, zur Nationalgröße und zu achter Kultur und Gesittung. *Unsere Helden*, *unsere Führer* sind die großen Männer friedlicher Arbeit, deren gewerbliche, industrielle und geistige Anstrengungen den Fortschritt der Menschheit schufen. *Unsere* Helden sind die großen Erfinder und Forscher. Auch das Schwert hat *zuweilen* das Recht, aber der Pflug, die Axt, der Hammer, der Webstuhl, die Kunst und die Wissenschaft haben es *immer*. Das Schwert erobert Reiche, aber es zerstört sie auch. Die Arbeit aber erobert die Welt und zerstört *Nichts*, sondern erhält *Alles*. Washington war groß als Feldherr, aber größer als Bürger, als Begründer des gesetzlichen Friedens, der gesetzlichen Ordnung und der darauf gegründeten Freiheit.

Und unter den Helden des Friedens nimmt Alexander Humboldt einen der höchsten Plätze ein. Darum wählen wir ihn, der aus deutschem

Stamme entsprossen, als den geistigen Repräsentanten unserer Werke und unseres Wirkens für die Gründung und die Erhaltung dieser Republik. Deutsche Pioniere hauptsächlich waren es, welche Pennsylvanien cultivirten, schon vor fast 200 Jahren, nicht mit dem Schwert, sondern durch die Arbeit des Friedens. Und Deutsch-Amerikaner waren es, welche zu den besten Truppen Washington's gehörten, aber sofort nach Beendigung des Unabhängigkeits-Kampfes wieder allen Andern als Vorbild mit friedlicher Arbeit voran gingen.

„Bildung, Frieden und Freiheit" sind die drei inhaltsschweren Worte, welche das Banner der Republik zieren müssen. Alles, was die Bürger deutscher Abkunft dazu beitragen können, soll geschehen. Das ist unser Gelobniß am heutigen Tage, an dieser geweihten Stätte, wo wir durch Errichtung des Standbildes eines großen Vorkämpfers der Wissenschaft vor dem ganzen Lande, vor der ganzen Welt den Beweis zu führen gedenken, daß es unser heiliger Ernst ist mit diesem feierlichen Gelobniß.

In Jahresfrist sehen wir uns wieder an dieser Stelle; werden wir hier unter großartigen Demonstrationen und Feierlichkeiten das Bild des Mannes enthüllen, welchen wir als Repräsentanten aller geistigen Vorzüge erkoren, wodurch sich nicht blos die deutsche, sondern die gesammte germanische oder teutonische Race auszeichnet, dessen geistige Größe von allen unsern Mitbürgern anerkannt wird, und dessen Bildung und Humanität Allen ein leuchtendes Vorbild sein soll.

Ehre der freien Arbeit! Ehre der freien Forschung und Wissenschaft! Unter diesem Wachtruf allein wird der Bürgerfrieden und die Freiheit in glorreicher Majestät dauernd begründet stehen! Bis in alle Zeiten lebe unerschüttert von Außen und im Innern der Staat der Arbeit, das Asyl und der Bund des Friedens und der Freiheit, die Republik der Vereinigten Staaten!

The programme closed with a hearty rendition of the "Wacht am Rhein," sung by almost all of the thousands of Germans present.

Die Wacht am Rhein.

Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerschall,
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall:
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein,
Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein!
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

Durch Hundert tausend zuckt es schnell,
Und Aller Augen blitzen hell:
Der Deutsche bieder fromm und stark,
Beschützt die heil'ge Landes-Mark;
Lieb' Vaterland magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

Er blickt hinauf in Himmelsau'n,
Da Heldenvater niederschau'n,
Und schwort in stolzer Kampfeslust:
„Du Rhein bleibst deutsch wie meine Brust!"
Lieb' Vaterland magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

So lang ein Tropfen Blut noch glüht,
Noch eine Faust den Degen zieht,
Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt,
Betritt kein Feind hier deinen Strand!
Lieb' Vaterland magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

Der Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt,
Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind:
Am Rhein, am Rhein, am deutschen Rhein,
Wir Alle wollen Hüter sein.
Lieb' Vaterland magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

At the close of the celebration the societies took up the line of march to Machinery Hall, a portion only, however, followed the line, the rest mingled with the throng and dispersed over the grounds. The celebration was universally noted for its dignified and not less joyous and festive character.

CEREMONIES

AT THE SITE OF THE

CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

BY THE CATHOLIC T. A. UNION OF AMERICA.

The Celebration at the site of the Centennial Fountain was of a very interesting character. The site was visited throughout the day by thousands of the public, and during the afternoon, prior and subsequent to the formal ceremonies prescribed by the programme, was a general centre of attraction.

The location is beyond the western terminus of Machinery Hall, at the base of the sloping declivity crowned by George's Hill. The Fountain will stand on the middle line of an avenue, extending for three-quarters of a mile, one hundred and twenty feet wide—bordered by the out door flora of the Exhibition, literally an avenue of flowers, from every clime. In design, it is

a circular platform, with four arms projecting at right angles, terminating in four smaller circular platforms. From the centre of the large circle, a marble rock work sixteen feet high, with a diameter at base eighteen feet, slightly truncated, and conical in shape, rises, and on this stands a statue of Moses typifying the miracle of the water and the rock; the water descends from numerous fissures in the mound into a basin, forty feet in diameter, entirely encircling the rock. A coping wall of marble surrounds the basin and forms its sides. This wall rests upon the platform, which is of granite, five feet wide, with steps to the ground. The arms extend outward ten feet, eight inches; they are nine feet wide. The four circular platforms in which they terminate, are sixteen feet diameter. On each of these will stand a drinking fountain, twelve feet in height, and eight feet eight inches in diameter, surmounted by statues of Tyrolese marble, nine feet high; the figures represented by these being Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Signer of the Declaration of American Independence; Archbishop John Carroll, illustrious for his services in the Revolution; and Commodore John Barry, the great naval hero of the Revolution. The designer of the entire work is Herman Kirn, of Philadelphia.

Near the site of the proposed Monument, a commodious staging had been erected and decorated with the National and State colors, the flag of Erin, and the banners of the Catholic Total Abstinence Organizations.

There were present on the stand, the Rev. Patrick Byrne, President C. T. A. U. of America; Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D.; Rev. Michael Filan; Rev. James E. Mulholland; Rev. Jas. O'Reilly, the Spiritual Director; John H. Campbell, President; Dr. Michael O'Hara, Chairman of the Centennial Committee; and the following members of the Board of Government: John Craig, Vice President; Philip L. Henneberry, Editor; Henry Larkin, Treasurer; Philip A. Nolan, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. J. Power, Recording Secretary; Peter E. Nugent, Financial Secretary; Patrick Lamb, Sergeant-at arms;

John A. Daly, Peter Mundy, and Wm. S. Bowen, County Directors of the C. T. A. U. of the Arch Diocese of Philadelphia; John A. Clark, Esq., Orator of the Columbus Monument Ceremony; Charles S. Keyser, Esq., of the Committee on the Celebration.

There were also present, in full regalia, the Presidents of the local Societies, the Parish Centennial Delegates, and Delegates to the Arch Diocesan Union.

The Band of the Holy Family T. A. B. Society, by which the music was given, was also on the stage.

At the hour appointed for the ceremonies an immense assemblage had gathered. As the different societies filed in order on the open ground surrounding the site of the Fountain, their standard-bearers marching with the distinctive flags of their divisions, and bands of music discoursing patriotic airs, the scene presented was one of rare magnificence. On every side were temperance men, wearing their picturesque regalia, forming a striking and pleasing contrast with the light dresses of the ladies, of whom there was also a large number, the verdure of George's Hill in the background, and the foliage of the surrounding trees. When all the societies were on the ground one of the bands struck up a martial air, and to its strains each society in a methodical manner took position in lines encircling the Fountain site and the temporary stage in the form of "a sunburst," thus typifying the ancient device on Irish flags. Upon the conclusion of an overture by the band the proceedings were inaugurated by Hon. John H. Campbell, Chairman of the meeting. He said:—

Fellow-citizens: Amidst the ceremonies that take place today that of breaking ground for the Centennial Fountain finds a worthy place. It is fitting and proper that the work should be commenced upon the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, for the Fountain is to be erected in commemoration of the great heroes of the Revolution who worked out that Independence to a practical result. The Statues which will adorn the Fountain will be those of patriots, men of sterling worth and character, whose memories will survive so long as liberty exists among men,

Commodore Barry, Charles Carroll, and John Carroll are illustrious names, to which even a monument can scarcely do justice. And with them will be another name—of one who brought happiness to thousands of American homes, who stands with the heroes of earlier times, his work a fitting supplement to their labors. In the immortal Father Mathew we have a representative of our total abstinence organization—one who taught by practical lessons that political liberty and individual happiness go hand-in-hand. And to crown the work appears the great Lawgiver, Moses—a patriot of the highest type—who, like our own heroes, accomplished the independence of his people from a galling yoke of injustice and oppression. In building this Monument we are paying a tribute to republican institutions. The members of our organization have, in common with all other classes of our citizens, experienced the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and they now testify by their presence and by their interest in our ceremony to-day their appreciation of those blessings, and their acknowledgment of the fact that in this Republic the fullest development of liberty can be attained. May we hope that our beautiful Fountain will remain for ages, to tell of the noble deeds of men who have conferred upon mankind blessings that are truly inestimable.

The gentleman was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause. When the cheering had somewhat subsided the band of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, played the Star-spangled Banner.

At the conclusion of Mr. Campbell's address he introduced the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, who spoke as follows:—

I highly appreciate and am heartily thankful for the honor conferred on me in the call to address this meeting. Like you, my fellow-citizens, I look back with gratitude to the labors and sufferings that sanctify this Anniversary, as they achieved the Independence which we enjoy, and whose Declaration we celebrate. I am in full sympathy with the measure of moral science which is avowed in your special organization, as I am in full communion with the creed which teaches temperance and sustains you in its support; and I see a beautiful propriety in devoting the day that gave us National Independence of foreign power to the celebration of the efforts of your society to insure to our people indi-

vidual independence from a bad social habit that diminishes individual ability to do the work of good citizens. May the Catholic Temperance Societies exist and flourish till there shall be no intemperance to demand their united labor, until our religion shall have done its perfect work and purged the morals and corrected the manners of social life. Temperance societies have been formed in this country and have perished; but not because they had achieved any conclusive triumph. The evil seemed to augment, and the reaction was most deplorable. And why these results? Let us be charitable; undoubtedly the motive was good, but the temptation to produce ulterior effects was too great for those who, even though they could denounce the use of intoxicating liquors, could not forbear the stimulant of political excitement; and they degraded the principle, moral reform, by making it a means of success at the ballot-box. Hatred of intoxication is not enough. The love of man, which induces organization for the promotion of temperence, must be subordinate to, and directed by, a love for God. The hope of diminishing the social and domestic evil of intemperance must be founded on the co-operation of a high religious motive, and the prophecies which I and others make of your success are inspired by the evidence which your name affords, that you consult the Church when you adopt means to prevent evil and produce good. Temperance Society! That is a good, impressive name. Temperance Benevolent Society! That shows that you consult various means of good, and strengthen your association by augmenting the interests of the members. "CATHOLIC Temperance Benevolent Society!" Ah! that is a name that at once shows what are the grounds of your hope of success, and what are the stimulants to exertion.

The weapons which you use are indeed carnal, but they derive a mighty efficacy from the altar upon which they are laid for sanctification. You have received them in the name of our Holy Religion; you have unsheathed them for the triumph of a virtue which the Church has declared cardinal, and you have no reason to fear defeat while your labors are sanctified by the approval, and sustained by the blessing of that Church. We are in the midst of Centennial Anniversaries, of events that preceded the action that gives occasion for the grand Centennial. All occurences that are great by the importance of their influence on nations and peoples seem to have been heralded by some movement eminently notable; some event of singular significance, or some occurrence

that may be regarded as a necessary prelude to great events, that thus cast their shadows before. The world's history is well made up, philosophy indicates the relation of the sign to the significance, and what at first seems accidental, is found to be the necessary corollary of preceding events.

But what is the special object of our assembling to-day with this strength of numbers, this gathering of societies, this display of banners in imposing array to strike the eye while all the time "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds" invades the ear? Why, of all days in the year, is this, that seems to have a prescriptive right to social revelry, or individual excess, chosen, and why do the children of temperance present themselves on the place which, at best, mistaken patriotism, patriotism mistaking its proper exponent, has too often selected for orgies that have no utterance, in measured amusement or temperate festivity? And why, too, come up to such a congregation, the anointed guardians of the altar, whose duty it is to calm the tumult, and say to the noisy social elements, "Peace, be still?" The object of all this is to commence the work of erecting on this spot a Monument to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of our National Independence, and to testify gratitude and pride in those who promoted that Declaration, and in those who assisted to establish what had been declared. And while there are an expressed liberality of views, enlarged conception of what the occasion demands, and a determination to leave nothing to accident or narrow calculation, it is resolved that the offering shall not only be worthy the altar on which it is laid, but that it shall also be expressive of the views and principles of those who present the sacrifice. It is to be not only the exponent of the feelings of a single section of the country, but it is to stand as a testimony of the undying love for Virtue, Liberty and Independence, cherished by all Catholics of this great Union who, with their love of country, unite the belief in the necessity of preserving personal virtue for the sake of general liberty.

The Catholic Temperance Societies of this Diocese, inviting the approval and aid of Catholics in other parts of the nation, claim a right by "fixed figures" to show how true have been the representatives of their creed to the great interests of the country, and while they use this means for the perpetuation of that truth, they thank God that their fellow-citizens of other creeds have the right, the means, and the resolution to give companionship to the Catholic Memorial by erecting other Monuments that shall

represent patriotic devotion. On this day, ninety-nine years ago, representatives of the people of the then Colonies, declared themselves and their constituents a free people, and those Colonies an independent nation. No, I am wrong, it was ninety-nine years ago yesterday, that that world-influencing and Heaven-approved event occurred. But yesterday was the Lord's day, and this is the people's day, and patriotism concedes to piety the primacy of observation, and borrows for the second commemoration a part of the sanctity of the first. And to-day we blend the Sabbath of the nation with the sanctified Sabbath of religion, uniting the Holy Day and the Holiday. We have come up hither, as Catholic patriots, to thank God for his blessing to us and ours, and to do honor to the sufferings and sacrifices of those through whom these blessings are bestowed—to commemorate the merits of the men by whose examples and teachings those blessings are augmented and perpetuated.

But there is one special object in this celebration, one that only suggests resort to this beautiful scene on which we stand—hill, dale and stream all inviting concurrence, all rewarding efforts, and all improving taste.

But the spot on which we stand is hallowed by special dedication. Not here are to rise temples of discord, halls of dissipation; not here are athletes to waste, by profitless exhibition, their physical power. But "Temperance," who has connected herself with patriotism, and cemented the union with religion, invites us hither to see her trench the line and define the limits of a Monument worthy of that Temperance, that patriotism, and that religion.

To-day the first sod is to be lifted from the sward that covers the ground on which shall be reared the Monument that is to express what is hallowed in revelation, what is cherished by us in piety, what is reverenced by us as a virtue, and what is glorious in our conception of patriotism. And this proposed monument takes its form and the name of "Fountain," a place and means for temperate refreshment; so beautifully appropriate to the great object of the societies by which it is to be reared, so expressive of the great and good influence of religion,

It is a most consistent idea that, while the productions of high art which are to adorn the place are to present the forms of men who distinguished themselves by the exercise of the lottier virtues of humanity, and shed a sanctifying lustre upon the duties and doctrines of the Church, the Catholicity of the intention of the

providers of the specimen of skill is no less illustrated. The universality of the Church's extent is shown by the freedom of water, and the benefits by whomsoever supplied are for all who will resort to the Fountain. Primarily the Monument, or series of Monuments, for which we are making preparations, will be dedicated to temperance, to the temperate enjoyment of God's blessings, and the multiplication of the means by which a chastened appetite may be gratified without abuse, while the necessities of our nature may be ministered to with liberality. The Monument there to be erected, is to be dedicated to usefulness, to the public good. It is a proper offering of the citizens to the spirit of utility. It is, in the day of its commencement, and in the season chosen for its completion, an offering of lofty patriotism. It is, in the great figures by which it is to be formed and decorated, a recognition of religious obligation and the necessity of purity and self-sacrifice.

The grand central figure, Moses compelling water from the rock, is expressive of the object of Catholic Temperance Societies, abundance without abuse, enjoyment without excess. Another figure is the Rev. Theobald Mathew—Father Mathew, presenting to the world his argument against intoxication, and offering the temperance pledge. Admirably appropriate is this figure. In the group it loses none of its significance in the recollection of the country which gave birth to the Apostle of Temperance, and from which so many of you claim descent.

These two figures, the prophet Moses and Father Mathew, are the only ones of the group whose originals were not American citizens. We cannot regard as a matter of censure that the great Hebrew prophet was prevented by circumstances from profiting by our naturalization laws (great laughter), and Father Mathew was free of every place where he could find a standpoint from which to preach temperance on Catholic principles. A citizen of the commonwealth of religion and morals, he was always at home, and always the right man in the right place. [Applause.] Father Mathew was recognized and received with honor by the constituted authorities of the United States, and was thus in some respects of us, as he was in all respects with us, in love of the faith and enforcement of the practice of our church. The figure of Archbishop Carroll on the group will strike all eyes and warm all hearts. It is the effigy of a great American of Irish descent; a man who sacrified a princely patrimony that he might be qualified by poverty for the holy office of a priest of the Catholic Church,

and offering the prestige of his goodness, of his great influence, and the affectionate recollections of self-sacrifice that cluster around the heart of the people who appreciate unselfishness and lofty devotion, offering all these for the fulfilment of a mission to arouse a spirit of Independence in a neighboring Colony, and failing in that work he succeeded in the more priestly and no less patriotic effort to preserve peace by neutrality when hostile manifestations might have proved fatal to the hopes of American Independence. John Carroll, *clare et venerabile nomen*, John Carroll was the first Bishop of the Church in the United States. As such we revere his virtues and boast of his usefulness. And his statue in the proposed group will show how good taste is one of the instruments that assist in expressing the gratitude of the country and the church.

Commodore John Barry lived in his native county, in Wexford, in Ireland, until he was fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he came to this country and served an apprenticeship to Liberty and Independence, and then became an efficient master workman. He may have been the first commodore in the United States navy. He is actually spoken of as the father of our navy. One figure more remains to be noticed. It is that of Charles Carroll, and upon the great Magna Charta of our people, the gospel of freedom to all people, that name is recorded with the territorial distinction that fixed an awful responsibility, and pledged honor, fortune, and life, for the achievement of that which the instrument declared, and that solemn pledge was fully redeemed great as it was in all its particulars—unsullied honor, immense fortune, and a life in which piety found its exponent in unsullied purity. And He, in whose great name the pledge of honor and fortune and life was made, seems in accepting it to have rewarded the patriotic devotion in which it was offered, for the honor remained unsmirched by a single act unworthy a Christian gentleman.

The wealth that seemed sacrificed by a public offering was augmented in almost fabulous proportion, and the life that was brought as a sacrifice for the country's good, was, like the proposed offering of the Hebrew Patriarch, saved from the altar. It was protracted beyond the ordinary limits of human life, so that Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was long spared to his friends, the country, and the church, and honored with the illustrious cognomen of the "Last of the Signers."

The monument for which we prepare to-day is to be erected in

no spirit of aggression. It challenges no criticism on itself or comparison with others. It presents for perpetual remembrance the effigies and the names of Catholic men who have been true to the religious principles which they avowed, and to the moral and political sentiments which they professed, and who have done honor to the church by the benefits they conferred on the country, and who, by enabling us to connect their names with our religion, have supplied to us irrefragable proof of the assertion that Catholicity is friendly to individual freedom and promotive of National Independence.

Side by side with Franklin was priest Carroll, found most faithful among the faithful in assisting to establish that independence which the layman had declared and signed, and for which the priest had labored and prayed.

Side by side with Cadwalader, and enriched by the commendation of Washington, was Barry, doing service to his country, and reflecting honor on his creed.

We enjoy the benefits of their labors, their sacrifices, and their virtues, and it is our boast that the nation gratefully recognizes its obligations to them.

We present these men, not for party nor denominational triumph—we present them as distinguished among those who kept alive the flame of patriotism by coals from the Catholic altars. We show by their fame that, at the hour of our national birth, and in the intensity of the sufferings of that hour, no class of citizens were more true to the nation's interests than were the professors of the Catholic faith—no nations were more liberally helpful in our revolutionary exertions than the Catholic powers.

Our monument is not to proclaim disrelish of those who differ from us in creed or religious opinion. It will bear no record of injuries received or of wrongs imputed. It is a monument of love for temperance and respect for truth. A permanent record of glorious services and undying gratitude. It shall be the boast of those who rear this monument, and the testimony of those that shall admire its beauties and feel their æsthetic influence that it is a constant witness to faith and a record of veracity. Most unlike the infamous slander which is found

> Where London column pointing to the skies
> Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies.

I have said that the column and sculpture for which we are now preparing, are expressive of no aggressive spirit, and are, we

hope, never to be used as such. They will stand a record of what the Catholics have done morally and politically—but will not intimate that others have left such works undone. They present a separate interest in a common claim.

And now, gentlemen of these Catholic Associations, as I have referred to the principles upon which you are united, and have endeavored to explain what are and what are not your objects, bear with me a moment while I use a privilege of age, and refer delicately—I hope not offensively—not to what you have done, but rather to what you have neglected.

The Declaration of Independence, which we celebrate, declares all men born free and equal, and the Constitution says positively that religious opinions shall work no disqualification for public position, yet in various States their constitutions made Catholicity a bar to civil rights; and in almost all communities peop'e of our creed have been made to feel an undesirable difference of estimate between themselves and others. I stop not now to consider these disqualifying State laws or social ordinances. No man secures social position by simple assertion of his deservings, while men and societies have perpetuated upon themselves undeserved ostracism by failing to manifest their deservings and neglecting to act as if they felt the equality which they desired to enjoy.

Before you my fellow-citizens and fellow-Catholics, is the arena of political contest. Enter it, not as Catholics, but as citizens. Onward and upward is the path to social distinction. Tread it, not as those who demand, but as those who deserve, and by deserts can attain the goal. Before you, and around you are churches of your own denomination—God be thanked for that—the greatest of all privileges. You enter those churches, not as athletes contending for prizes or demanding rights, but as suppliants for grace. Men may challenge your qualifications for political distinction and you may lose what you regard as a right. Men may darken the pathway even of your social preference, and you may be compelled to concede, because in all that is secular, right may often be yielded to adverse circumstances. But between your conscience and your God there can be no concession, no compromise. And, thank God, between the obedience to that conscience and to the Constitution of the Union there is no legal hostility.

It has been said that religious prejudices have connected themselves with social and political estimate, and the Catholic is not

able to enjoy that equality which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees to certain men the right to hold any office to which they may be called; but it does not guarantee to them the certainty of being called either by election or appointment. And there are some who are bitter in their invectives at non-appointment—who may in time learn that they have lost nothing by want of office, and what is rather mortifying—office has lost nothing for want of them. [Laughter and applause.]

Is it place and distinction that are desired? They are achievable. The vast favorable difference notable between the condition, abilities and liberty of Catholics now and that forty years ago, is not the grace of our fellow-citizens of other creeds. It is the presentation of qualities backed by numbers; and experience shows that if the Catholic who seek public favor, seek it upon merit manifested by proper display, and does not ask the votes or impute a triumph to denominational distinction, he is as likely to be successful as another. He must have patience. We have to encounter prejudices, my friends and brethren, we know it and we feel it. But prejudices are not beaten down by violence; in time they vanish before proofs that they are unjust.

We live in a community whose integral parts lack entire religious homogeneousness. It is wise in us so to live, that the elements of social life may not be disturbed by unnecessary disagreement. The rule of social life in this country, is *this*, and to Catholics it is a friendly and important rule: "Learn the rights of others, and respect them. Acquire a knowledge of your own rights, and when necessary proclaim them." The occasion will seldom occur when you will have to defend them. When this necessity shall arise, the Bar will present the defence, and the Bench will decide the case.

And the Bar and the Bench are attainable, and occupied in part by Catholics, and made illustrious by them, and the great and the good of all denominations, before whom the righteous of all creeds may come and be assured of Justice, and the offender of no creed be received with mercy.

Gentlemen of the Catholic Benevolent Societies, you are summoned to be and appear at this place on the Fourth of July, 1876, and you or your successors annually thereafter for centuries. Here, catching inspiration from the memorials of temperance, religion and patriotism, you shall unite hand in hand in the solemn renewal of the pledge of fidelity to the free institutions

of our common country, and heart in heart in thanksgiving to the common God, that He has made perpetual and general, the blessing of entire freedom in the pursuit of human happiness, and equal freedom in the exercise of Divine worship.

The cheers which at times interrupted the speaker's remarks were so loud and continuous that when he resumed, it was difficult to catch the opening sentences. As he returned to his seat the cheering was again and again renewed.

The President now introduced Dr. Michael O'Hara, to the audience, then retiring, handed to the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, a spade;* the latter came forward and presented this emblem of labor to the Doctor who receiving it addressed the Dean as follows:—

Mr. President: In the legend of King Solomon and the blacksmith, which has been so well reproduced by our fellow-townsman—the Mechanic of Philadelphia—it is related that during the great ceremonial on the completion of the temple a blacksmith went boldly into the king's palace and seated himself beside the throne. The guards would have slain him for the sacrilege, but the king, raising his hand, said: "It is his rightful seat. Without the blacksmith the temple had been impossible. *Let labor have the first place.*" So Mr. President when you put into my hand this emblem of labor I feel that you do me the highest honor, for you not only make me the representative of that labor which the wise king did so highly estimate, but you place also in my hands the only sceptre which the great day we celebrate has left in our land. The time, the purpose—gives and requires few words. When labor begins its work eloquence ceases. Rather, it is itself the highest eloquence. It is what Demosthenes calls its first and its last requisite—action. It deliberates not; it does. It first puts its shoulder to the wheel and then appeals to Jove. After all and before all comes the spade of the laborer; it digs the first garden of the earth, and it will dig the last grave; it hollowed out the first cave for the barbarian, and will dig the

* The spade was the laborer's ordinary one, silver plated. Upon a plate on the handle was engraved, "This Spade was used by M. O'Hara, M. D., Chairman of Centennial Committee of the C. T. A. U. of Philadelphia in breaking ground for the Centennial Fountain, in Fairmount Park July 5, 1875." It was executed under the direction of Mr. Thos. Meehan, a member of the organization.

foundations of the future civilization of the human race. I accept this symbol, and as the hour requires, begin the work, [then descending from the platform the Doctor entered the enclosure of the site, and amid tumultuous cheering planted his spade in the earth and turned over a sod; addressing the officers and audience he continued]: Brothers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, the work begins, which, by your willing hearts, the century's new dawn shall greet completed, [turning a second sod he continued]: Here labor begins a work for the raising of the people to a higher sense of the great mission of art in refining the desires and passions of human nature; a witness-stone of devotion to that cause to which we have pledged ourselves—a cause upon which the perpetuity of the institutions of this our land so largely depends. [Applause.] We build here a monument to the great dead of the earth, canonized by the hearts of the people. [Amid great applause. Changing his position slightly, and more directly facing the assemblage, he turned over a third sod, then raising his voice until it could be heard clearly by the whole assemblage he concluded]: May this be an imperishable memorial of your faith in God, your attachment to this Republic, and your love to your fellow-men.

Loud and prolonged cheering greeted the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks. The band playing in a spirited and admirable manner "the Red White and Blue."

This piece concluded, Father O'Reilly was next introduced by President Campbell, and received a hearty welcome in a round of boisterous cheers. He said:—

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society: "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick" is an old saying, but the anticipation of success maketh the soul glad. We all rejoice on this great day. We feel that it is good for us to be here. We all exult that at last we see the beginning of the end of a grand undertaking, which for ages to come is to commemorate our faith as men, as citizens, as Catholics.

As Spiritual Director of the Arch-diocesan Catholic Total Abstinence Union, I am proud to be here with you on this grand Anniversary of our Independence, and to see so many thousands assembled to celebrate the day in a manner so appropriate to our character as men and citizens; but prouder still

will I be to join with you, a year hence, in the grand solemnities which we trust in God will then take place on the same spot, to dedicate to our faith and country the work we this day begin.

Gentlemen, we have good cause to be proud of the part we are taking in this testimonial. It is not merely a grand Fountain with which we, as Catholic temperance men, wish to adorn this magnificent Park—no, gentlemen, our offering is that of a memorial, which shall teach a two-fold lesson—a lesson to the present generation, and a lesson to posterity. To the present generation, the Fountain will tell of the gratitude we feel for the many benefits and blessings guaranteed to us by the Declaration of July 4th, 1776, and our glorious Constitution of 1789. Religious liberty, freedom of conscience, the right to worship God untrammelled by State interference—this is the glory of our charter of rights; and as American Catholic citizens, we wish to proclaim, in 1876, in a lasting manner, our gratitude to our American Catholic forefathers, who, in the War of the Revolution, from 1775 down, obtained for us this great blessing.

Gentlemen, no one of us feels that he is a stranger here in this land. As long as the names of Columbus, Las Casas, Marquette, Calvert, Bishop Carroll, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Commodore Barry, and a host of leaders of the War of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War, and of our late terrible struggle, must be recorded on the pages of our history—as long as the records of the Jesuit, Franciscan, Dominican, and other religious orders, must tell us of the heroic labors of the real pioneers of civilization in our widely extended land—as long as the names of San Francisco, St Louis, St Augustine, and a thousand other cities, rivers, etc., are written in our geography—in a word, as long as Truth remains Truth, we, as American citizens, can claim that we do but enter into the portion of our inheritance for which our Catholic forefathers labored and bled, ay, toiled and suffered as freely and as heroically as did any of their fellow-citizens. This Fountain will proclaim that not merely as citizens, but as Catholic citizens, holding ever green in our hearts the memory of their lives and labors, we wish that the great role they played in the history of these United States may be ever kept in veneration, and may serve for the edification and instruction of all who now enjoy the fruits of their sweat and blood. To posterity our Fountain will tell, first and foremost, of the grand Catholic temperance movement which, like the grain of mustard seed, planted in 1871, introduced into

Philadelphia in 1872, beginning with four or five members, spread over the whole country and throughout the Canadian Confederacy, became a vast tree, and sheltered hundreds of thousands of men from the storm, and the evil effects of the cursed vice of intemperance. It will tell of the hundreds of societies who wished to contribute their mite to erect this memorial in thanksgiving for the signal manifestation of God's grace in favor of our generation. It will tell you all, and your children, and children's children, to remember this grand temperance movement.

But Mr. President and gentlemen, my time warns me to stop. I see here members of the Board of Government of the Union of America, with its very Rev. President, Dean Byrne, who have come here to testify that this work, which heretofore was but one of local interest, has been endorsed by the whole glorious Catholic T. A. Union of America. And when I say that as Spiritual Director of our splendid Arch-diocesan Union, I could have no more pleasing task to perform than to welcome the very Rev. President and Board of Government of the Union of America here to-day—coming as they do, officially to fulfil so patriotic a mission, I feel I do but express the sentiments of you all, when I bid them a thousand welcomes.

Gentlemen, it is with the greatest pleasure I introduce to you the Very Rev. Dean Byrne.

Amidst the cheers of welcome of the surrounding multitude, and the strains of the Holy Family Band playing "All hail to the Chief," Rev. Patrick Byrne, President of the C. T. A. Union of America, advanced to the front of the stage, and was announced by President Campbell: Ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I introduce to you to-day the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, of Trenton, N. J., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. [Renewed demonstrations of welcome.]

Quiet being partly restored, Father Byrne spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the clergy and laity, officers of the Board of Government of the Union of America, and of the Union of Philadelphia, and my very dear friends: To you all I cannot but return my meed of thanks for the hearty and kindly recep-

tion you have given me, simply upon my representative character, in that, I am connected with an association which has proved itself very beneficial to you, and is very dear to you. Indeed I know that when any one comes among you bearing the stamp and character of that association, he cannot fail to meet a hearty reception. [Applause.] I have come here on this occasion because, as you very well know, I am a great advocate of water. [Laughter and enthusiasm.] And I would be glad if the thousands upon thousands of money that are expended in erecting gilded palaces for purposes of sin would all be expended in building fountains, which would commemorate not merely the triumph of a great country in achieving its liberties and attaining the Centennial of a most prosperous existence, but in order that that prosperity might be extended until time immemorial, through the practice of healthy water drinking. [Great applause.]

I co-operate most heartily in sentiment with the officers and with the societies of the Arch-diocesan Union of Philadelphia in this work; and as they have generously undertaken to carry the burden of it alone, I say, in behalf of the Union of America, that they shall not be permitted to do so. [Great cheering.]

It is not merely a work of local interest, it is a work of public interest. It not only assists to commemorate a great event in the history of this wonderful country, but it begins to-day a marked era in the triumphant success of the work of Total Abstinence. It will be a proclamation to people yet unborn, of what the Catholics of this day have done in this respect, in the land of Liberty, and of the zeal and fidelity with which they have labored, to make the citizens of this land worthy of that great birthright of Liberty which was procured for them by the heroes of the Revolution.

I repeat they shall not be alone, gentlemen: and though we have not yet spoken, our voice, when we do speak, will be uttered in clear and unmistakable tones [applause], and our words not merely those of hollow interest, but followed by deeds, so that we may all have the honor of bearing a portion of the burden of erecting this great Fountain, and Philadelphia not be left to monopolize all the glory of it. [Renewed applause.]

I have come late, my friends, but I do not come unaccompanied. I have the honor to escort hither from the city in which I have the happiness to reside, a daughter of a hero of the Revolution.—Miss Sallie Smith Stafford. [Cheers.]

[In appreciation of the hearty welcome with which the announcement of her presence was received by the assemblage, Miss Stafford here came to the front of the stage and bowed her acknowledgments.]

This lady is here at my suggestion, not merely because she represents in sentiment and in person the spirit of the heroes of the Revolution, or because of her intimate connection with that remarkable period in the history of America, but she is here principally because her father had the distinguished honor of serving in the *Bon Homme Richard*, and also in the ship *Alliance*, under that redoubtable hero, Commodore Barry, whose memory you propose to honor by a statue in the adornment of your Fountain.

In the possession of this lady are several most interesting and valuable mementoes of the history of our Revolutionary struggle, and these I have brought with me as appropriate to this patriotic occasion. One of these is the first American flag* ever unfurled, that of the ship *Bon Homme Richard*. In that remarkable and desperate naval conflict which made the name of the vessel historic, this flag was shot away, but was recovered before the sinking of the vessel by the father of Miss Stafford, who jumped into the sea after it, and was in the act of replacing it in its position when cut down by an officer of the enemy, and so disabled as to carry the marks of his wounds, many years after, to the grave.

This flag, ladies and gentlemen, as you see, has upon it only twelve stars. I would like you to understand that the missing star is not that of New Jersey. [Great laughter.] The star that is absent is the star of Rhode Island, and it is absent, not from any lack of patriotic motive and action, but because that State dreaded the terrible conflict which the colonists were about to undergo against "the parent country," as it is called—whether a

* The flag is about three and a half yards long, and two yards and five inches wide. It is made of English bunting, and is sewed with hempen or flaxen thread, and contains twelve white stars in its blue union, and thirteen stripes, alternately red and white. The stars are arranged in four parallel lines, with three stars on each line. The flag was several times loaned for display. It was exhibited at the great fairs in this city and in New York, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and at the great fair in Trenton, N. J., in 1862. A piece was cut from the fly of the flag, at the beginning of the civil war, by the direction of Mrs Stafford, the mother of the present owner, and sent to President Lincoln, who suitably acknowledged the gift.

The flag with its twelve stars and thirteen stripes, bears evidence of its great age. Its appearance was greeted with many demonstrations of patriotic appreciation.

good or a bad parent is another matter [laughter]—and, while joining in the general struggle in the day of disaster, Rhode Island preferred for a time to be alone. This being the first flag of the times, the star of that State, for this reason, was not included with those of the others. Afterwards, in the day of victory, she joined the rest in perpetuating those liberties for which she had struggled as valiantly as any.

I have here another interesting relic, though it is hardly one fit for a clergyman to present. It is a sword taken from the ship *Alliance*, and one with which, it is related, Commodore Barry himself struck many lusty blows for Freedom's cause. [Cheers.]

It bears upon it some evidences of having received a pretty good hacking, and is not so delicate in its proportions as are many swords that we see in these days. It is Revolutionary—every bit of it. It shows that the men who wielded the sword in those days, possessed not only pluck, but a good share of bodily vigor.

[The sword referred to, an old fashioned one, of large pattern, and rusty with age, was here exhibited.]

Having with these few remarks introduced to you this estimable lady, Miss Stafford, and returning my sincere thanks to you, and to the Arch-diocesan Union of Philadelphia, for the compliment conferred upon me, I have but one other matter to present, and that is an autograph letter of recommendation to the father of Miss Stafford from Commodore Barry. It is in the handwriting of the great American, and was given to the recipient as a testimonial of his valor and efficient service, and as an honorable discharge from the navy of his country. It recounts his meritorious services, and recommends him as an able, trustworthy, and loyal Captain. This document with the rest is preserved with tender care by those who appreciate at their full value and wish to perpetuate these memorials of the Revolution. They have honored us by bringing them here to revive the memories of that remarkable period of the national history, and to induce you to continue to preserve by honorable endeavor those liberties which were achieved for you with so much of personal sacrifice and heroism. [Long continued applause.]

[The letter here referred to, enclosed in a frame, was inspected with interest by many of those present.]

James W. O'Brien, General Secretary of the Catholic T. A. Union of America, being present, was introduced by President Campbell. He said:—

My Friends: As an officer of the Union of America, it is not necessary that I should make a speech. The speech that has just been made by the head of that Union, my superior officer and official chief, fills the whole field. [Applause.] It is a speech that will resound throughout the land, and generate responsive sentiments from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. On hearing these generous words of our Reverend President, our brothers everywhere will, with one acclaim, cry out God speed to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union; long live its Reverend President, and success to the Philadelphia Centennial Monument. [Applause.] But I stand here, as a citizen of the metropolis, to say that New York is most eager for the success of the Philadelphia enterprise. Her Total Abstinence Societies and yours are a unit in all that affects the glory of the Church, the welfare of the country, and the extension far and wide of the blessings of total abstinence. Her temperance men are your brothers. If these are two cities which were thought to be disaffected the one to the other, let the thought forever be dismissed. We are one in faith, one in race, one in heart, one in loyal devotion to the interests of the great Catholic organization of the day—the Total Abstinence Union of America. [Applause.] These two cities of the East, with two millions of American citizens, are united in honoring the heroes of the Revolution. They are united in proclaiming the generous principles of temperance, and when New York and Philadelphia clasp hands for so good a cause, there is no power in the prejudices or the social habits of the land that can long withstand their combined force. [Applause.] Your labor we regard with brotherly interest, your struggles are ours, and when the day of your triumph comes, the shouts of gladness coming from the banks of the Delaware will be taken up on the banks of the Hudson, and re-echoed back with the exultant fervor of a genuine Irish hurrah. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's remarks, the audience dispersed.

MEMORIAL HALL.
1776
1876
PHILADELPHIA U.S. AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876

MACHINERY HALL.

This structure is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm Avenues, at a distance of 542 feet from the west front of the Main Exhibition Building, and 274 feet from the north side of Elm Avenue. The north front of the building will be upon the same line as that of the Main Exhibition Building, thus presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from the east to the west ends of the Exhibition Buildings upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The building consists of the Main Hall, 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and an annex on the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the Main Hall and annex is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres. Including the upper floors the building provides 14 acres of floor space.

The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at 40 feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being 70 feet, and in the aisles 40 feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances finished with facades, extending to 78 feet in height. The east entrance will form the principal approach from the Main Exhibition Building, and from the street cars. Along the south side will be placed the boiler houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required.

The arrangement of the ground plan shows two main avenues, 90 feet wide by 1,360 feet long, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is 60 feet in width; the two avenues and three aisles making the total width of 360 feet. At the centre of the building is a transept of 90 feet in width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the Main Hall. This transept beginning at 36 feet from the Main Hall and extending 208 feet, is flanked on either side by aisles of 60 feet in width, and forms the annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades in the avenues are 15 feet in width; in the transept 25 feet, and in the aisles 10 feet. All other walks extending across the building are 10 feet in width, and lead at either end to exit doors.

THE FOUR O'CLOCK CONCERT.

The Concert given at four o'clock, in Machinery Hall, by the "Choral Combination," and the Orchestra of the Centennial Musical Association, was one of the most successful and enjoyable of the series of entertainments provided for the day. The Choral Combination was composed of nearly six hundred ladies and gentlemen, representing the following named Philadelphia Societies, viz.: The Choral branch of the Centennial Musical Association; Handel and Haydn Society; Vocal Union; Abt Society; Philadelphia Oratorio Society; West Philadelphia Choral Society; and Männerchor. Professors William Wolsieffer and Jean Louis were its Musical Directors. The Orchestra, numbering fifty-five performers, was led by Mr. Simon Hassler.

There was an immense audience at the Children's Concert in the morning; but the numbers were nearly doubled in the afternoon. Long before the singers took their places on the stage, the vast building was fairly packed in every spot within sight or hearing of the performers; and the discomforts and annoyances that are inevitable in such a throng, were borne with the characteristic good nature of an American crowd. The audience, besides being immense in numbers, was brilliant in appearance; and a view, from the stage, of the acres of upturned faces, was a sight not easily forgotten.

A few minutes before four o'clock, the members of the Chorus left the offices of the Board of Finance, where they had assembled, and took their places on the stage.

Promptly at four o'clock the Concert was begun, with the performance, by the orchestra, of Leutner's "Festival Overture;" and the audience at once became quiet and attentive. Then the choral part of the programme was initiated by the first public

performance of a new National Hymn, "God bless our Native Land," composed by Prof. Albert G. Emerick, of this city. Led by Mr. Louis, the Chorus sang this very meritorious composition in a most effective manner. Mr. Wolsieffer then took the baton, and Barnby's "March of the Men of Columbia" was sung in fine style. It was received with immense applause, and was immediately re-demanded. A serenade, "Good Night, my Love," written by Mr. Adam Geibel, a distinguished pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, was then sung as a duo, by the female voices alone, under the direction of Mr. Louis. It was given with a rich and beautiful volume of tone, and was heartily encored.

The serenade was followed by Millard's "Our Nation's Song," by the full Chorus; after which the orchestra performed Meyerbeer's magnificent "Marche aux Flambeaux." The next number on the programme was Kinkel's "Farewell, Beloved Maid;" a chorus for male voices, in four parts, without accompaniment. Under the direction of Mr. Wolsieffer, it was sung with great accuracy and expression, and was encored. Haydn's grand chorus, "The Heavens are Telling the Glory of God," was then sung with striking effect. Some pleasing selections of Strauss' music were then performed by the orchestra; after which, Rossini's attractive and melodious chorus, "Hail to Thee, Liberty," was sung. The concluding numbers were the orchestral performance of the Introduction and Wedding march from "Lohengrin;" Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis," by the Chorus; and the overture to "William Tell," performed by the orchestra.

All the music, vocal and instrumental, was rendered in such a manner as to command the approval of the most critical musical ears and judgments. The singers showed careful training, sang with good method and expression, and gave abundant evidence of the fact that Philadelphia can raise a powerful and first class Chorus, even under unfavorable circumstances and at short notice

Much to the surprise of all, the hall, although covering so much space, proved to have remarkably fine acoustic qualities.

THE BALLOON ASCENSIONS

FROM "THE GREAT ROCK"

AT GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

A notable event of the day was the ascension of the three Balloons of the Wise family from "The Great Rock" at Girard Avenue Bridge. The inflation began at an early hour, and until

the ascent, kept a crowd of visitors at the Bridge; this crowd continued increasing, until, at the hour of five, it had covered the entire Bridge, and the slope of Mt. Sidney to the Sedgely Guard House; a dense mass of people required the continuous service of the Park Guard around "The Great Rock." In the discretion given the Aeronauts by the Committee, Miss Ihling ascended at 5-45, and the two others simultaneously at 5-50. The details of the ascent are given in reports to the Committee by the Aeronauts. Miss Ihling relates her mishap with much insouciance; Master John makes a capital representative of young America; while the veteran pennate-Professor's serene coolness and at homeness, as he looks about in the air, with paternal solicitude, for his fledglings, and swoops down to rescue the fluttering dove, is remarkably characteristic and interesting.

Miss Ihling reports:—

A little enjoyment of the upper air is as good for the woman as the man, and if, as the sequel of my trip will show, there was a little rough and tumble in the outcome, the public will pardon me in that part when I tell them it was a peculiar experiment by an inexperienced hand.

My ascent was rapid, but as smooth and graceful as the eagle's flight. I waved my flag in response to the salutations of the tens of thousands of people who cheered me upward and onward.

When I had attained the height of 7000 feet my ears begin to ache a little from the thinness of the upper air, and I made up my mind to come down a few thousand feet, so that I could enjoy the beautiful scenery below, the more. I made an effort at drawing open the valve, but found it to stick very fast, and I gave it up, because I was afraid that something was wrong in its fixtures.

Now, I took a general survey of the scenery below, and, as my eyes ran over the Park, it seemed as though the world was a great beehive. Clusters of human beings here and there and everywhere. Girard Avenue Bridge was a bridge of beings, of living beings, all huddled together, struggling for room and air.

Now, again, I tried my valve. This time I pulled a little harder, and presently I felt as though I was caught in a whirl-

wind, and lifted up suddenly. I threw a sheet of paper overboard and it shot upwards past the balloon, and I immediately a rushing noise was heard, like the noise of a tornado. Now came a violent surge. I looked up at the "Commonwealth" to see what was the matter, and saw that she was bursted, and before I could think much it made such a violent plunge sideways that admonished me to crouch in the car, holding on to both sides for dear life. Now came another plunge and a twist, and I really began to think that there were such things as demons of the air, and that one had fished me up to devour me. Really, I must confess that I got a little scared about the matter.

While I had been taught to relieve a violent concussion of earth and balloon car by throwing one's main weight upon the hoop over head, I was afraid to resort to this on account of the fearful swings the car was making every moment, so I concluded I would rather take the risk of a thump from mother earth than run the risk of being tilted overboard, and so I finally landed on the farm of John H. Mayne, Twenty-second and Clearfield, stunned to insensibility for a few moments. Mr. Mayne and his kind wife thought I was killed, but I did not believe them, as soon as they bathed my face with cold water. In thirty minutes after my landing I was busily engaged in packing up my aerial paraphernalia, as Mr. Mayne was ready to drive me to my home. On my return I sought out the cause of this premature explosion, and found it in the entanglement of the valve cord with that intended for the exploding purpose.

Everything in the rigging was new, and these cords were kinky. While I think the exploding cord a great help in ballooning, I never intended experimenting with it in mid-air; but now, since it so happened, I would not hesitate to repeat it, as I would not become alarmed over the manner in which a balloon capers when it is subjected solely to the action of gravity, and a resisting medium.

I have, however, made up my mind that the novelty of exploding balloons in mid-air belongs to the sterner sex, while ladies should trust more to the grappling iron and trail rope.

It is a trite saying that "Faint heart never won fair lady," and so I think that fair lady can best win faint heart by sliding over the meadows green with a trail rope, and, if needs be, a good anchor.

LIZZIE IHLING.

July 6, 1875.

John Wise, Jr., says:—

I started from Promontory Rock, at the east end of Girard Avenue Bridge, in the balloon "Quaker City," at 5-48, making a fair start with my larger consort, the Republic, in which was my grandfather and another gentleman.

Being so close that we could converse together, I thought I would challenge them to a square race in an open field, and called to them that I would go them 100 to 1 that I would beat them going up, staying up, and going further than they would, to which they replied that it was a "good bet even if they lost."

As soon as the challenge was accepted I commenced to "unload," and at six o'clock my barometer marked 5000 feet elevation. I now made a general observation, and the scene in the Park, with its immense multitude in all its varied colors, looked to me like a huge kaleidoscope in its ever changing beauty, Girard Avenue Bridge, with its human density, being the centre. It was a sight not often seen, and never to be forgotten.

After straining my eyes in every direction, I at last got a glimpse of my huge consort apparently wallowing in the "base dust" far, far beneath me. My spirits now began going up faster than the ærostat at the undoubted certainty of my winning the bet, and I heaved overboard everything dispensable, going up faster and faster, until at length I caught up to my spirits, the barometer marking 12,000 feet, and the thermometer 36°.

I now looked in vain for the other entries in the race, and I came to the conclusion that they were distanced, as I was far above the clouds, and the temperature too cool for comfort, with a ringing and buzzing in my head and ears, and the immense "Quaker City" lost to view, and a wide expanse of Jersey desolation looming up around me, and the race won without my steed sweating or blowing, I came to the conclusion that my part in the grand Ninety-ninth Celebration of American Independence might be brought to a close, which I did at 6-45, on the Blue Grass road, midway between Bustleton and Holmesburg, arriving back home at 10-30 in the evening, safe, sound, and hungry, but ready again to enter the lists against all comers.

JOHN WISE, the younger.

John Wise, Sr., submits the following report:—

You having generously given us a privilege to use our discretion, as the hour approached, Lizzie Ihling started first, at 5-45. A few minutes later, I started in the Commonwealth, and Master John Wise, in the Quaker City.

An observable feature of the ascensions was the dodging of the balloons immediately on their release from the earth. That is incident to all balloon ascents from high ground, caused by the downward wave of atmosphere after it sweeps a summit. We had to overcome this wave by a liberal disposal of ballast. I hailed little John to unload, and he soon took the hint, and began to soar rapidly above the Commonwealth. When he rose several thousand feet above us, I could plainly see his trail-rope suspended, and so clear was the air that I could even see the twist in the rope, and every motion of the Liliputian aeronaut. I heard him distinctly hail us, as he waved his flag and cried out "you can't catch up to me." Enjoying the wonderful panorama beneath me, but still following with my eye the course of my fellow voyagers at the distance of at least a mile above the earth, I noticed a rapid flow of gas from the top of my niece's balloon, and a moment later, saw it collapsing. The introversion of the balloon was complete in ten seconds; at first, it gravitated very gently, presently, began to sway to and fro, and then surge sideways; thus it went down (apparently to my view, less than a mile off), as gracefully as the descent of a pigeon from the housetop to the ground.

I passed immediately over the spot, and leaving my grandson floating over me, hurried down to learn how she alighted. I saw her balloon reach the earth in a clear field.

Lizzie tells her own story of the affair; she certainly managed very well for a novice with an exploded balloon.

The view I enjoyed during my ascent, was grand and picturesque. Fairmount Park, around the Centennial Buildings, had more the appearance of magic, than of nature. The tiny Buildings, Memorial Hall, and the other great structures, standing in sequestered groves, as it were, and in these groves a hundred picnic parties clustered around. Still nearer, beneath, was Fairmount Bridge, a bridge made of human beings, woven together as woof and warp is woven in picturesque tapestry. It was a glorious sight. The purling streamlet running under this bridge lent enchantment to the scene. Indeed, I never, in my forty

years of air sailing, beheld such a beautiful panorama. It seemed to me that there must be hundreds of thousands of human beings clustered together, to account for the animated nature seen from the balloon.

I landed at Nicetown. Thence I sent off in the Commonwealth, my companion and pupil, who went up and off some ten miles further. On landing, I found Lizzie, my niece, was not seriously damaged, in good spirits, and ready for another sail. At 10 P. M., Master John came home smiling over the distancing he had given us.

JOHN WISE.

Mr. Charles Wise, by whom most of the work on the ground was done, desires the thanks of the Aeronauts returned, for the very efficient service of the Park Guard.

REVIEW

OF THE

SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

The review of the Schuylkill Navy, which was to have taken place at 5 o'clock, was postponed until 6. At that hour the following six-oared barges made their appearance at the starting point: Quaker City, Undine, Philadelphia, Malta, and College; the Quaker City, Undine, and Malta having two boats in the line. Commodore Ferguson was escorted over the water by a crew of the Philadelphia Club, in one of their elegant barges. At the command, which was given by firing a pistol, the fleet rowed up stream from Turtle Rock, a distance of 100 yards, when they broke, four going to westward, and the remaining four barges pulling to eastward. In this position the fleet pulled steadily up to the Girard Avenue Bridge, where another break was made, the boats going east and west, and coming together, formed in line of battle. After rowing in this position for a short distance, the fleet broke, and deployed into a skirmish line. In this position the barges were pulled a short distance, when they doubled and rowed in pairs, the Commodore's boat pulling to eastward. On the way down stream an eight-oared shell belonging to the Navy passed the fleet, and was saluted in true nautical style by the crews raising their oars. On nearing the starting point the boats were put about, and pulled along the eastward and westward shores. At the signal from the Commodore, the barges steered into the channel, passing the Commodore's boat and saluting. The next move was from east to west, the fleet rowing directly across the river. As they met in the stream, the crews saluted, the movement being made with precision. From this position, the fleet formed in line of battle, and

when they had gained the channel were pulling together. The eight boats, including the Commodore's, which had a position in the centre, rowed abreast up the river to the Goose Pen, where they were dismissed. The review, although composed of very few barges, on account of the absence of many of the members from the city, was a success, and the movements were well executed. After the review, followed a six-oared race between the crews of the Quaker City, Undine, Malta, and College. The men selected were not the racing metal, yet the time made was good. The course decided upon was from the Goose Pen to Turtle Rock, a distance of one mile. After a short delay the boats were placed in position, and at 6-35 received the word go, the Malta taking a fine lead and pulling hard to maintain it, the Quakers and Undine pulling abreast and getting through the water at a lively pace, while the College boys, who had a mixed crew, brought up the rear. The positions remained unchanged until nearing the Girard Avenue Bridge, when the Undine spurted and passed to the front, with the Malta and Quaker City close on their heels. After the boats passed through the bridge, the Quakers spurted, and with an altogetherpull gained the first place, which they maintained to the finish, winning the race by a length, the Malta second, Undine third, and College boys last. After the boats had been housed, Commodore Ferguson presented the winning crew with a beautiful blue silk flag bearing the words Schuylkill Navy, Fourth of July, 1875, Scrub flag.

THE FIREWORKS.

The Celebration closed with the display of fireworks, in the grand plaza, near the Lincoln Monument, ordered by the City Councils of Philadelphia. It would have seemed from the multitude that was congregated at the Centennial Grounds, that it would be quite impossible for anything like as large a gathering to witness the pyrotechnic display, but those who had entertained such a thought had fallen into an error.

All appeared determined to enjoy themselves, and to bear with any of the inconveniences and annoyances incident to such demonstrations. At 8-30, the Pyrotechnist announced the commencement of his programme by a flight of signal and honorary rockets, which were succeeded by a magnificent illumination of green and crimson fires; to this, succeeded the various pieces in their order, the programme being carried out in every particular, calling forth continually the plaudits of the people. Among those which were particularly effective were the "Tree of Liberty," "A tribute to July 4th, 1876," "Star of the Union," and "The National coat-of-arms." The concluding piece was the finest that has ever been seen in this city. It was an "Allegory of Independence and the Centennial," fully described in programme.

In closing this part of the numerous attractions presented in commemoration of the nation's birthday, it should be stated that the river, lighted up as it was with brilliant lights, presented a most magnificent appearance. For the first time, the numerous lamps upon the new bridge at Fairmount were illuminated, which added to the effect upon the river, and afforded an opportunity for those who crowded the upper deck of the imposing structure to obtain a good view of the river and the fireworks.

Thus much for the pyric show. "But," writes one of the reporters, "the people—the peop'e. The immense space from the foot of the basin to the base of Lemon Hill, and from the Reading Railroad to the Schuylkill, was packed so densely with them, that when the blaze of some immense firework lighted up the vast amphitheatre, it shone on one solid mass without gap or open space, a perfect sea of heads in numbers incalculable.* The great city had literally emptied itself of inhabitants into this immense space. And then, when the show was over, and black darkness settled over all, the push and surging for the gate of exit, and the rush for the street cars was tremendous, though happily good natured. Every street leading from the Park was packed from house to house with a jam of people moving homeward, through which the street cars could actually, for a time, make no headway, so that while the tired pedestrians envied the riders in the cars, they, in turn, were sick with sorrow that they were not on the street, where, if crowded to a shadow, one could at least move with the mass. For an hour and a half after the fireworks had finished, every one of the streets alluded to was about as densely filled with masses moving homeward as at first, and at the hour the reporter quitted the scene (about 10-30 o'clock), it looked as if there would probably be people yet coming home by the time the early carrier, tramps paper laden, his route to-day."

* No estimate was made of the people entering the grounds in the evening, except those carried by the street cars.

APPENDIX 1.

FORM OF INVITATION,

OF WHICH 3,000 WERE ISSUED.

1776-1876.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,

904 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, *June* 5, 1875.

We have the honor to apprise you that a grand Civil and Military demonstration will be given in the Centennial International Exhibition Grounds, Fairmount Park, in this City, on the 5th day of July prox., in commemoration of the Ninty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence. The Committee on Invitation respectfully and cordially invite you to be present and participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

Very respectfully,

Chairman of the Committee on Invitation

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APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

July 5, 1875.

The occasion was recognized as a proper one to secure a comprehensive arrangement of transportation facilities to the Park from all sections of the City and the surrounding country.

The scheme submitted and subsequently carried out included the service of trains by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to Belmont from Broad street, Richmond, Willow Street Wharf, Manayunk, Falls of the Schuylkill and the Main Line. By the Pennsylvania Railroad trains to Centennial Buildings, from Washington Street Wharf, Broad and Prime Streets, Frankford, The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, The Main Line and New York Divisions of the Pennsylvania, and the North Pennsylvania Railroads.

At Camden, regular and special trains of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected with a train from Willow Street Wharf to Belmont, and those of the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of the West Jersey Railroad connected with trains from Washington Street Wharf to the Centennial Buildings; in all cases through round trip excursion tickets were sold at a reduced rate.

Free transportation was provided for the military, children of the public schools who sang in the Morning Concert, and for the chorus of the Afternoon Concert. The number taken, and the cost of their transportation, was as follows:

	No.	Cost
Military,	1,619	$265 35
School Children,	2,975	453 06
Chorus,	600	74 21
Total,	5,194	$792 62

Special trains were engaged for the military to leave the depots at Richmond, Broad and Prime, and Broad and Callowhill Streets, at 7.00 A. M., and to return at the close of the Review: the arrangement was carried out with precision

and the several commands were in line on the parade ground a few minutes in advance of the designated time. The number by the respective routes, was,

Richmond,	39
Manayunk,	7[illegible]
Falls of Schuylkill,	6[illegible]
Broad and Prime Streets,	3[illegible]
Broad and Callowhill,	1,141
Total,	1,619

The transportation of school children was by both steam and street roads, according to the convenience of the route to the rendezvous. Printed directions were distributed in advance, as follows:

The transportation arrangements provide facilities, as follows: It must be understood that the excessive demand for carriage to the Park on that day will necessitate prompt arrival at the respective rendezvous.

All the Park trains of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will run to Belmont Station during the day and in the evening, after the fire works, from the East Park. Trains from Broad Street and Washington Avenue will run to the Centennial Buildings.

Sections 4 and 26 will take Pennsylvania Railroad cars in Washington Street, below Broad, at 8 A. M., sharp. Return trains hourly.

Sections 18, 19, and 25 will take Philadelphia and Reading Railroad cars at Frankford Crossing, in Richmond, at 8 A. M. Return trains will run every 30 minutes.

Sections 8, 9, 10, and 14 will take Philadelphia and Reading Railroad cars from Broad and Callowhill Streets, at 8 A. M. These trains will run every 20 minutes to and from the Park.

Section 22 will take 7.45 A. M. train from Germantown to Ninth and Green Streets, and walk to the depot, Broad and Callowhill Streets, to take the 8.20 or 8.40 A. M. trains to the Park.

Section 29 will take street cars at the Depot, corner Nineteenth and Master Streets, at 7.50 A. M., and at the crossing of Pennsylvania avenue will transfer to the Park train of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at 8.20 A. M.

Section 16 will take the cars of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at the corner of Fifth and Willow Streets, at 8.15 A. M., returning at 3.15 P. M.

Section 6 will take street cars at the corner of Fifth and Vine Streets, at 8 A. M., sharp.

Section 27 from Paschallville School.—A special car will run at 8 A. M. to Machinery Hall. For the rest of the section special arrangements have not been made. Street car tickets will be issued as the best that can be done.

Section 24 will have car tickets issued as the best that can be done.

Special trains were run for their accommodation from Richmond, Broad and Prime and Broad and Callowhill Streets, at 8 A M. And the following numbers transported by the respective routes as far as is known:

Broad and Prime Streets,	535
Richmond,	6[illegible]
Broad and Callowhill Streets,	4[illegible]
Germantown, via Broad and Callowhill Streets,	1[illegible]
Seventeenth Street, via Broad and Callowhill Streets,	[illegible]
Race and Vine Street Cars from Fifth Street,	145
Willow Street, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	175
Darby Road from Paschallville, special cars through to Centennial Grounds,	25
Streets Cars, line unknown,	615
Total,	2,175

We are under obligations to the Officers of the Philadelphia and Reading and of the Pennsylvania Railroads for granting a reduced rate for their respective roads, for those whose transportation we were responsible.

In cases where parties depending upon the Committee for transportation might have difficulty in securing it by any specified route, they were supplied with special tickets issued by the Committee, which by agreement were good in any street or steam car to or from the Park, and were as follows:

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Good for ONE RIDE, on any line of STREET or STEAM CARS,

ON JULY 5th, 1875.

FROM THE CITY TO FAIRMOUNT PARK

D. TORREY.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Good for ONE RIDE, on any line of STREET or STEAM CARS,

ON JULY 5, 1875.

FROM FAIRMOUNT PARK TO THE CITY

D. TORREY.

On the reverse of each ticket.

GOOD ONLY ON JULY 5th, 1875

The demand for transportation to the Park was greatly in excess of facilities for meeting it. From an early hour in the morning people thronged the streets leading to it, compelled to walk, from inability to get on cars running in that direction. Officers of street-car lines made every exertion possible to accommodate the public. The demand was beyond precedent. But for the service rendered by trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and Pennsylvania Railroad, the inconvenience would have been far greater. Experience in this case indicates that in the future, on occasions of like character, the steam service from the city to the Park should provide trains every twenty minutes from Washington Street and Richmond, and every five minutes from Broad and Callowhill streets.

We estimate the number of persons taken to the Park entrances by the various lines of transportation as follows:

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad,	126	
From Camden, by Washington Street Wharf,	915	
From Camden, by Willow Street Wharf,	110	
New York Division, Pennsylvania Railroad,	250	
Main Line Division, Pennsylvania Railroad,	[illegible]	
Main Line, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	1,[illegible]0	
Broad and Prime Streets,	2,8[illegible]	
Broad and Callowhill Streets,	11,[illegible]68	
Richmond,	[illegible],[illegible]15	
Total Train Service, compiled from returns,		25,3[illegible]
Chestnut and Walnut Street Line,	14,[illegible]	
Market Street Line,	1[illegible]	
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Line,	25,[illegible]	
Spruce and Pine Street Line,	12,[illegible]	
Green and Coates Street Line,	15,[illegible]0	
Girard Avenue Line,	17,5[illegible]	
Union Line,	15,[illegible]	
Total Street Cars, train estimate by officers of the lines,		108,5[illegible]0
Aggregate,		133,8[illegible]

D. TORREY,
ALONZO HOTWELL.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF CAPT. HIRST, OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATION AND RECEPTION.

OFFICERS AND MEN RECEIVED IN MACHINERY HALL.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total
General and Staff,	7	1	8
First Brigade,	59	674	733
Second Brigade,	53	642	695
Fourth Battalion,	14	124	138
Girard Cadets,	14	185	199
Grand Total,			1,773

Number of seats provided in Hall, on the stage,	2,908
Number of seats provided in Hall, on the floor,	17,846
Total space occupied by the audience,	153,[illegible] square feet.

With an allowance of two square feet for a person, we have the total, 76,500—which, together with those on the stage, 2,908—gives a total of 79,408 present in the Hall at one time. In actual numbers there was probably a considerable excess over these figures, 3,300 children being on the stage during the morning concert; and the restaurants, occupying a space of 60 feet, and extending 656 feet, the entire length of this section of the building, being well filled during the entire day, are not included in the estimate.

Flags used in decoration, 7,629.
Coats of arms of all the States, and of the United States.
Bunting from the Naval Stations, United States.

The flags and bunting were furnished by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War of the United States.

The Ice, of which two car loads (thirty tons) were used, was placed in four iron tanks, holding each fifty barrels. The expenses of the whole entertainment was borne chiefly by voluntary contributions of the citizens and corporations and societies of Philadelphia.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF CAPT. CHASTEAU OF VISITORS AT FAIRMOUNT PARK JULY 5, 1875.

	VEHICLES				Persons	Persons
	1 Horse	2 Horse	4 Horse	6 Horse		
Green Street Entrance,	2,316	772	...	1	11[illegible]	[illegible]
Coates Street Entrance,	[illegible]5	13	1	...	28	[illegible]
Lansdowne Entrance,	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	13	...	21[illegible]	75,[illegible]
Woodland Entrance,	[illegible]8	[illegible]1	...	...	22	1,115
Forty-first Street Entrance,	160	[illegible]				
Forty-fourth, or Belmont Avenue Entrance,	1,1[illegible]	6[illegible]				
Fifty-second Street Entrance,	[illegible]	[illegible]				
West Falls Entrance,	[illegible]	[illegible]				

"Green, Coates, Lansdowne and Woodland, actual enumeration; Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Fifty-second and West Falls, estimated.

By Fairmount Steamers, 15,[illegible].

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS, JULY 5, 1875.

Old Park,	[illegible]
East Park,	[illegible]
West Park,	[illegible]
Wissahickon Park,	[illegible]
Base,	9
	[illegible]
All Night Men,	11
	130

The report of Capt. Chasteau further states that 300 children were lost and restored to their parents during the day—the last, a child from Morris Hook, was found by the Captain at 11.30 P. M., taken to his home, and restored the next morning to its parents. The Guard went on at 7 A. M., and were taken off at 11.45 P. M. Two persons arrested by the same under the notice of the Guard.

APPENDIX 5.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL HOSPITAL SERVICE.

HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, *July 12, 1875.*

MR. JOHN BAIRD,
Chairman of Centennial Board of Finance,
904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—As regards a report of the Hospital service rendered on July 5th, I can give only a brief account of the time served, and the number and character of patients treated.

Dr. Chas. T. Hunter and myself were on duty promptly at 8 o'clock A. M., in a room of the building occupied by "Board of Finance," set apart for Surgeons' Quarters, and remained on the grounds until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The University Hospital ambulance was in attendance to convey patients from different portions of the Park.

The number of patients requiring aid were *seven*—six of which were suffering from the effects of exposure to the sun; the *seventh* was a little boy, with a slight injury of the foot.

Hoping this summary of the day's services will prove satisfactory, I remain,

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. M. MARTIN, M. D.,
University Hospital.
3400 Spruce Street.

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